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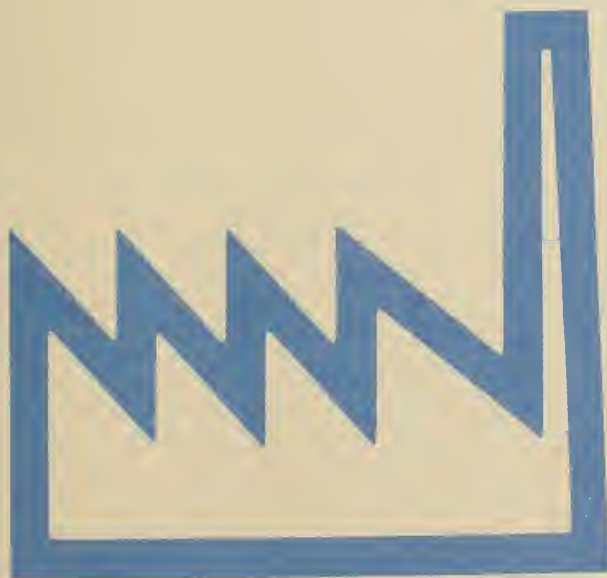
Census of Manufactures

MC82-I-23A

INDUSTRY SERIES

Men's and Boys' Apparel

Industries 2311, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2327, 2328, and 2329



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The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.

1982

Census of Manufactures

MC82-I-23A

INDUSTRY SERIES

Men's and Boys' Apparel

2311	Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats
2321	Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear
2322	Men's and Boys' Underwear
2323	Men's and Boys' Neckwear
2327	Men's and Boys' Separate Trousers
2328	Men's and Boys' Work Clothing
2329	Men's and Boys' Clothing, N.E.C.

Issued March 1985



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INDUSTRY DIVISION
Gaylord E. Worden, Chief

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1982 Census of Manufactures. Primary direction of the program was performed by **Shirley Kallek**, Associate Director for Economic Fields (until May 1983), **Charles A. Waite**, her successor, and **Michael G. Farrall**, Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses (until August 1984), and **John H. Berry**, his successor.

This report was prepared in the Industry Division under the general direction of **Roger H. Bugenhagen**, Chief (until April 1983), and **Gaylord E. Worden**, his successor. **John P. Govoni**, Assistant Chief for Census/Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) Programs, was responsible for the overall management of the census of manufactures. He guided the planning and implementation of the project and coordinated activities with other divisions.

Program responsibility was shared by the following individuals who participated importantly in the entire program: **John P. McNamee**, Chief, Minerals Branch; **Dale W. Gordon**, Chief, Census/ASM Durables Branch; **Michael J. Zampogna**, Chief, Census/ASM Nondurables Branch; **Bernard J. Fitzpatrick**, Chief, Census Special Reports Branch (until April 1983); and **Bruce M. Goldhrsch**, his successor; **Kenneth I. Hansen**, Chief, Annual Survey of Manufactures Branch; **Malcolm E. Bernhardt**, Chief, Current Durables Branch; and **Carole A. Amblar**, Chief, Current Nondurables Branch.

Charles T. Lee, Jr., Chief, Food, Tobacco, Textiles, Apparel, and Leather Section, assisted by **Anthony Oliveto**, was directly responsible for the analysis of the data and preparation of this report.

Dr. Edward A. Robinson, Senior Industry Statistician, made significant contributions to the basic economic concepts and content of the census. The computer processing systems were developed and coordinated under the direction of **William E. Norfolk**, Assistant Chief for Operations. **Sarah A. Mathis**, Chief, Census Programming Branch, was responsible for implementation of the computer systems, and the computer programs were prepared under the supervision of **David Onions** and **Gerald S. Turnage**, assisted by **Berbara A. Lambert**. The mathematical techniques and quality control requirements were developed by **Preston J. Waite**, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, **Pamela McKee**, **Amelia M. Peregoy**, **Magdalena Ramos**, and **Ann M. Staphens**.

Industry classification was controlled by **Bruce M. Goldhrsch**; coordination activities with Data Preparation Division were carried out by **Eric Taylor**; and the various phases of the publication process were coordinated by **Little Mae Skinner**. Other persons made important contributions in such areas as developing specifications, procedures, and resolving problems. They include **Richard J. Stemer**, **Robert A. Rosati**, **Richard Sweeney**, **Cyr F. Linonis**, **Leonard Pomeroy**, **Patricia L. Homing**, and **Dennis L. Wagner**.

Systems and procedures for mailout, receipt, correspondence, data input, industry classification, other clerical processing, administrative record

processing, and quality control, along with the associated electronic computer programs, were developed in the Economic Surveys Division, **W. Joel Richardson**, Chief.

Planning, design, review, and composition of report forms were performed in the Administrative Services Division, **Robert L. Kirkland**, Chief.

Publication planning, design, editorial review, composition, and printing procurement were performed in the Publications Services Division, **Raymond J. Koski**, Chief.

Geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs were developed in the Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief.

Mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review were performed in the Data Preparation Division, **Don L. Adams**, Chief.

Computer processing was performed in the Computer Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief (until February 1984), and **John E. Halterman**, his successor.

Photocomposition programs for the statistical tables were developed in the Systems Support Division, **Larry J. Patin**, Chief (until October 1983), and **Arnold E. Lavin**, his successor.

Special-purpose computer programs for disclosure analysis were developed in the Business Division, **Gerald F. Cranford**, Chief (until December 1983), and **Howard N. Hamilton**, his successor.

The overall planning and review of the census operations were performed by the staff of the office of the Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses.

Special acknowledgment is also due the many businesses whose cooperation has contributed to the publication of these data.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Census of manufactures (1982)

1982 census of manufactures.

Contents: [1] Geographic area series — [2] Industry series.

Supt. of Docs. no.: C 3.24/8: MC82-I

1. United States—Manufactures—Statistics.

I. United States. Bureau of the Census. II. Title.

HD9724.C4 1984 338.4'767'0973

83-600153

For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

INTRODUCTION

ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was obtained first in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was taken first for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service industries was broadened from "selected services" to "all services, except religious organizations and private households." A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was introduced first in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the

Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are disseminated widely by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-00500176-0.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

General

The 1982 Census of Manufactures is the 31st census of manufactures of the United States. For 1982, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trades, service industries, selected transportation activities, and minority-owned and women-owned businesses.

This report, from the 1982 Census of Manufactures, is one of a series of 82 industry reports, each of which provides statistics for groups of related industries. Additional separate reports will be issued for each State and on special subjects, such as size of establishments, legal form of organization, and fuels and electric energy consumed.

These separate reports will subsequently be issued as portions of the final census volumes. Volume I, Subject Statistics, will show comparative statistics for industries, States, and standard metropolitan statistical areas. It also will show selected subjects, such as concentration ratios in manufacturing, selected materials consumed, manufacturing activity in government establishments, and water use in manufacturing. Volume II, Industry Statistics, will be a consolidation of reports for the 82 groups of industries showing the same information that is shown in this report. Volume III, Geographic Area Statistics, will contain establishment-based data (number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, and capital expenditures) for each State and its important standard metropolitan statistical areas, counties, and places, by industry groups and important individual industries. Totals for "all manufacturing" will be shown for counties and places with more than 450 manufacturing employees. The introduction to the final volumes will discuss, at greater length, many of the subjects described in this introduction. For example, the volume text will discuss the relationship of value added by manufacture to National income by industry of origin, the changes in statistical concepts over the history of the censuses, and the valuation problems arising from intracompany transfers between manufacturing plants of a company and between manufacturing plants and sales offices and sales branches of a company.

Scope of Census and Definition of Manufacturing Industries

The 1982 Census of Manufactures covers all establishments employing one person or more primarily engaged in manufacturing as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 Supplement.¹ This is the system of industrial classification developed over a period of years by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget. This system of classification is in general use among government agencies as well as organizations outside the government.

The SIC manual defines manufacturing as the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products. The assembly of component parts of products is also considered to be manufacturing if the resulting product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. These activities are usually carried on in plants, factories, or mills that characteristically use power-driven machines and materials handling equipment.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-00500176-0.

Manufacturing production is usually carried on for the wholesale market, for transfers to other plants of the same company, or to the order of industrial users rather than for direct sale to the household consumer. Some manufacturers in a few industries sell chiefly at retail to household consumers through the mail, through house-to-house routes, or through salespersons. Some activities of a service nature (enameling, engraving, etc.) are included in manufacturing when they are performed primarily for the trade. They are considered nonmanufacturing when they are performed primarily to the order of the household consumer.

Relationship Between Annual Survey of Manufactures and Census of Manufactures

The Bureau of the Census conducts the annual survey of manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the censuses of manufactures. The ASM is based on a scientifically selected sample of approximately 55,000 establishments and collects the same industry statistics (employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the census of manufactures. In addition to collecting the information normally requested on the census form, the establishments in the ASM sample are requested to supply detailed information on assets, capital expenditures, retirements, depreciation, rental payments, supplemental labor costs, and costs of purchased services.

Establishment Basis of Reporting

The census of manufactures and the annual survey of manufactures are conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1982, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for including establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

This report excludes information for separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company (see Auxiliaries).

Manufacturing Universe and Census Report Forms

The 1982 Census of Manufactures universe includes approximately 345,000 establishments. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures. The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in this publication are described below.

1. Small Single-Unit Companies Not Sent a Report Form

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, approximately 140,000 small single-establishment companies were excluded from filing reports. Selection of these small

establishments was done on an industry-by-industry basis and was based on annual payroll and total shipments data as well as on the industry classification codes contained in the administrative records of other Federal agencies. The cutoffs were selected so that these administrative records cases would account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed report forms.

Information on the physical location of the establishment, as well as information on payrolls, receipts (shipments), and industry classification, was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements, which safeguarded their confidentiality. Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these establishments but were included in the product and material "not specified by kind" (n.s.k.) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative records files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to the four-digit SIC level. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes these administrative record cases were given only a two- or three-digit SIC group. For the 1982 Census of Manufactures, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the four-digit SIC level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those four-digit SIC industries identified as "not elsewhere classified" (n.e.c.) within the given two- or three-digit industry groups.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments Sent a Report Form

The 205,000 establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

a. ASM sample establishments—This group consisted of approximately 55,000 establishments covering all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size (see appendix, Annual Survey of Manufactures).

In a census of manufactures year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll,

and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply information on assets, capital expenditures, retirements, depreciation, rental payments, supplemental labor costs, and costs of purchased services. Results of the ASM inquiries are included in tables 3c and 3d of this report.

The census part of the report form is one of approximately 200 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the approximately 450 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries, as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to be performing. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in a large number of cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space was also provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry, which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

Finally, a wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM)—Approximately 100,000 establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative records payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive one of the approximately 200 census of manufactures regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-unit establishments (non-ASM)—This group consisted of approximately 50,000 establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative records cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or "short" form was used. These establishments received one of the approximately 80 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payrolls, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics; the same

data were collected on the short as well as the long form. However, detailed information on materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus its use would increase the values of the n.s.k. categories.

Auxiliaries

In this industry report, the data on employment and payroll are limited to operating manufacturing establishments. The census report form filed for auxiliaries (ES-9200) requested a description of the activity of the establishments serviced. However, the auxiliaries were coded only to the two-digit major group of the establishments they served; whereas, the operating establishments were coded to a four-digit manufacturing industry. Data for the approximately 10,000 separately operated auxiliaries are included in the paperbound geographic area series, the bound volumes of the census of manufactures, and in a report issued as part of the 1982 Enterprise Statistics survey.

Auxiliaries are establishments whose employees are primarily engaged in performing supporting services for other establishments of the same company, rather than for the general public or for other business firms. They can be at different locations from the establishments served or at the same location as one of those establishments but not operating as an integral part thereof and serving two or more establishments. Where auxiliary operations are conducted at the same location as the manufacturing operation and operate as an integral part thereof, they usually are included in the report for the operating manufacturing establishment.

Included in the broad category of auxiliaries are administrative offices. Employees in administrative offices are concerned with the general management of multiestablishment companies, i.e., with the general supervision and control of two units or more, such as manufacturing plants, mines, sales branches, or stores. The functions of these employees may include (1) program planning, including sales research and coordination of purchasing, production, and distribution; (2) company purchasing, including general contracts and purchasing methods; (3) company financial policy and accounting, tax accounting, company sales and profit reports, and personnel accounting; (4) general engineering, including design of product machinery and equipment, and direction of engineering effort conducted at the individual operation locations; (5) direction of company personnel matters; and (6) legal and patent matters.

Other types of auxiliaries serving the plants or central management of the company include purchasing offices, sales promotion offices, research and development organizations, etc.

Industry Classification of Establishments

Each of the establishments covered in the census was classified in one of approximately 450 manufacturing industries in accordance with the industry definitions in the SIC system. Under this system of classification, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments producing a single product or a closely related group of products. The product groupings from which industry classifications are derived are based on considerations such as similarity of manufacturing processes, types of materials used, types of customers, and the like. The resulting group of plants must be significant in terms of its number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees. The system operates in such a way that the definitions progressively became narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. There are 20 major groups (two-digit SIC), 143 industry groups (three-digit SIC), and approximately 450

industries (four-digit SIC). The product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. There are about 1,500 classes of products, identified by a five-digit code, and about 11,000 products, identified by a seven-digit code. The seven-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same four digits.

Accordingly, an establishment is usually classified in a particular industry on the basis of its major activity during a particular year, i.e., production of the products primary to that industry exceeds, in value, production of the products primary to any other single industry. In a few instances, however, the industry classification of an establishment is not only determined by the products it makes but also by the process employed in making those products. For example, establishments engaged in blast furnace operations, refining of nonferrous metals from ore, or rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals (processes which involve heavy capitalization in specialized equipment) would be classified according to the process used during a census year. These establishments then would be "frozen" in that industry during the following ASM years.

In either a census or ASM year, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weight, other than those involved with heavily capitalized activities described above, are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or the change has occurred for two successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year (see appendix, Annual Survey of Manufactures). However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The result of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another is that, at the aggregate level, some industries comprise different mixes of establishments between survey years, and establishment data for such industry statistics as employment and payroll may be tabulated in different industries between survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the four-digit SIC level, should be viewed with caution. This is true particularly for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of establishments.

While some establishments produce only the primary products of the industry in which they are classified, all establishments of an industry rarely specialize to this extent. The industry statistics (employment, inventories, value added by manufacture, total value of shipments including resales and miscellaneous receipts, etc.) shown in tables 1a through 5a, therefore, reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments in that industry but also their secondary activities. The product statistics in tables 6a through 6c represent the output of all establishments whether or not they are classified in the same industry as the product. For this reason, in relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments to the product statistics, the

composition of the industry's output shown in table 5b should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by two ratios, which are computed from the figures shown in table 5b. The first of these ratios, called the primary product specialization ratio, measures the proportion of product shipments (both primary and secondary) of the establishments classified in the industry represented by the primary products of those establishments. The second ratio, called the coverage ratio, is the proportion of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to total shipments of such products by all manufacturing establishments.

However, establishments making products falling into the same industry category may use a variety of processes and materials to produce them. Also, the same industry classification (based on end products) may include both establishments that are highly integrated and those that put only the finishing touches on an already highly fabricated item. For example, the refrigeration industry includes instances of almost complete integration (production of the compressor, condensing unit, electric motor, casting, stamping of the case, and final assembly) all carried on at one plant. On the other hand, the condensing unit, the motor, and the case may be purchased and only assembled into the finished product.

In some instances, separate industry categories have been established for integrated and nonintegrated establishments. For other industries, the census provides separate statistics on the production of intermediate commodities made and used in the producing plant. For some industries characterized by many plants of the same company, separate figures on interplant transfer of products usually are shown.

Differences in the integration of production processes, types of operations, and alternatives in types of materials used should be considered when relating the industry statistics (employment, payrolls, value added, etc.) to the product and material data.

Value of Shipments for the Industry Compared With Value of Product Shipments

This industry report shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In tables 1a through 5a, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Product shipments shown in table 6a represent the total value of shipments of products classified as primary to an industry that were shipped by all manufacturing establishments regardless of their industry classification.

CENSUS DISCLOSURE RULES

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports, no data are published that would disclose the data for an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry is not considered a disclosure, so this item may be given even though other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics in tables 1a through 5a of this report is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line has been suppressed. However, the suppressed data are included in higher level totals. Additional disclosure analysis is performed for new capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are publishable.

MICROFICHE AND COMPUTER TAPES

All the data in this report are available on microfiche. Selected data are also available on computer tape.

In addition to selected published data being on computer tape, one major data series, the location of manufacturing plants, will be available only on computer tape. This series presents the number of establishments by employment size class by four-digit SIC industry codes for States, counties, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. These data are available for both State and county by industry, and State and place by industry.

Microfiche reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Computer tapes are sold by the Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Manufactures may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Industry Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- Represents zero.
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (NC) Not comparable.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate or a consistency review.
- (X) Not applicable.
- (Z) Less than half the unit shown.
- n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.
- pt. Part.
- r Revised.
- SIC Standard Industrial Classification.

Other abbreviations, such as lb, gal, yd, doz, bbl, and s tons, are used in the customary sense.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics

[For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

	Item	Four-digit industry statistics		
		Historical	Operating ratios	By geographic area
1	Number of companies	1a		
2	Number of manufacturing establishments	1a		2
	Employment and payroll:			
3	Number of employees	1a	1b	2
4	Payroll	1a	1b	2
5	Supplemental labor costs			
6	Production workers	1a	1b	2
7	Production-worker hours	1a	1b	2
8	Production-worker wages	1a	1b	2
	Shipments, cost of materials, and value added:			
9	Value of shipments (four-digit)	1a	1b	2
10	Product class shipments (five-digit)			
11	Product shipments (seven-digit)			
12	Value added by manufacture	1a	1b	2
13	Cost of materials	1a	1b	2
14	Fuels and electric energy			
15	Materials consumed by kind			
	Inventories:			
16	Total, end of year	1a		
17	By method of valuation			
18	By stage of fabrication			
	Capital expenditures, assets, rental payments, and purchased services:			
19	New capital expenditures	1a		2
20	Used plant and equipment expenditures			
21	Gross assets			
22	Depreciation			
23	Retirements of buildings and machinery			
24	Rental payments			
25	Purchased services			
	Ratios:			
26	Specialization	1a		
27	Coverage	1a		

*Number of companies with shipments of over \$100 thousand.

**Detailed information shown.

in This Report by Table Number

Four-digit industry statistics—Con.				Five-digit product class and seven-digit product statistics				
Summary and supplemental	By employ-ment size	By industry and product class specialization	Materials consumed by kind	Industry-product analysis	Product shipments	Product class by geographic area	Historical product class	
3a					* 6a			1
** 3a	4	5a						2
3a	4	5a						3
3a	4	5a						4
** 3d								5
** 3a	4	5a						6
** 3a	4	5a						7
3a	4	5a						8
3a	4	5a		5b, 5c				9
				5b, 5c	6a	6b	6c	10
					6a			11
3a	4	5a						12
** 3a	4	5a						13
3a, 3d			7					14
								15
3b, 3c	4							16
3b, 3c								17
3b								18
** 3a, ** 3d	4	5a						19
** 3a, ** 3d								20
** 3d								21
** 3d								22
** 3d								23
** 3d								24
** 3d								25
3a				5b				26
3a				5b				27

Men's and Boys' Apparel

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DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIES AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

MEN'S AND BOYS' APPAREL

This report shows 1982 Census of Manufactures statistics for establishments classified in each of the following industries:

SIC Code and Title

2311	Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats
2321	Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear
2322	Men's and Boys' Underwear
2323	Men's and Boys' Neckwear
2327	Men's and Boys' Separate Trousers
2328	Men's and Boys' Work Clothing
2329	Men's and Boys' Clothing, N.E.C.

The industry statistics (employment, payroll, cost of materials, value of shipments, inventories, etc.) are reported for each establishment as a whole. Aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments but also their activities in the manufacture of secondary products as well as their miscellaneous activities (contract work on materials owned by others, repair work, etc.). This fact should be taken into account in comparing industry statistics (tables 1a-5a) with product statistics (table 6a) showing shipments by all industries of the primary products of the specified industry. The extent of the "product mix" is indicated in table 5b, which shows the value of primary and secondary products shipped by establishments classified in the specified industry and the value of primary products of the industry shipped as secondary products by establishments classified in other industries.

Small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were excluded from the mail portion of the census. For these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated), data on payrolls and receipts were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies. The remaining statistics were developed from industry averages.

Establishment data were tabulated based on industry definitions contained in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

INDUSTRY 2311, MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of uniforms (except athletic) are also included in this industry. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of work clothing are classified in industry 2328, Men's and Boys' Work Clothing.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2311, Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats, recorded employment of 75.0 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$3.1 billion.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 24 percent below the 98.7 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, and Georgia, accounting for approximately 50 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. These same States were the leaders in 1977, when they accounted for approximately 55 percent of the industry's employment.

Compared with 1981, employment decreased 6 percent. The 1981 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2311 shipped \$2.7 billion of products primary to the industry, \$232 million of secondary products, and had \$98 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 92 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 93 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 93 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 92 percent. The products primary to industry 2311, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a-1 and aggregate to \$2.9 billion in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the men's and boys' suits and coats industry amounted to \$1.4 billion in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with less than 10 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 9 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2321, MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of men's and boys' shirts (including polo and

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

sports shirts) and nightwear, cut and sewn from purchased woven or knit fabric. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of work shirts are classified in Industry 2328, Men's and Boys' Work Clothing. Knitting mills primarily engaged in the manufacture of nightwear are classified in Industry 2254, Knit Underwear Mills, and outerwear in Industry 2253, Knit Outerwear Mills.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2321, Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear, recorded employment of 88.7 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$3.5 billion.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 23 percent below the 114.7 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, accounting for approximately 48 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. This represents a shift from 1977 when Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania accounted for approximately 45 percent of the industry's employment.

Compared with 1981, employment decreased 14 percent. The 1981 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2321 shipped \$2.9 billion of products primary to the industry, \$380 million of secondary products, and had \$212 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 88 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 92 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 73 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). The products primary to industry 2321, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a-1 and aggregate to \$4.0 billion in current prices.

Certain products primary to industry 2321 are also primary to Industry 2253, Knit Outerwear Mills and 2254, Knit Underwear Mills. Table 6a-1 shows the data on a combined "wherever-made" basis to provide the product totals regardless of the industry classification of the establishment from which they were shipped. Table 6a-2 provides a breakdown of the products showing the industry in which the products are primary.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the men's and boys' shirts and nightwear industry amounted to \$1.7 billion in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with less than 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from in-

dustry averages. These establishments accounted for 9 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2322, MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of men's and boys' underwear, cut and sewn from purchased woven or knit fabrics. Establishments primarily engaged in knitting men's and boys' underwear are classified in Industry 2254, Knit Underwear Mills.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2322, Men's and Boys' Underwear, recorded employment of 11.0 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$430 million.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 27 percent below the 15.1 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were Kentucky, Georgia, South Carolina, and Louisiana, accounting for approximately 60 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. Data for Louisiana and Kentucky have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. This represents a shift from 1977 when Kentucky, South Carolina, Arizona, and North Carolina accounted for approximately 50 percent of the industry's employment.

Compared with 1981, employment decreased 6 percent. The 1981 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2322 shipped \$367 million of products primary to the industry, \$22 million of secondary products, and had \$41 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 94 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 87 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 37 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). The products primary to industry 2322, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a-1 and aggregate to \$983 million in current prices.

Certain products primary to industry 2322 are also primary to Industry 2254, Knit Underwear Mills. Table 6a-1 shows the data on a combined "wherever-made" basis to provide the product totals regardless of the industry classification of the establishment from which they were shipped. Table 6a-2 provides a breakdown of the products showing the industry in which the products are primary.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the men's and boys' underwear industry amounted to \$207 million in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with less than 20 employees were excluded from the mail portion of

the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 3 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2323, MEN'S AND BOYS' NECKWEAR

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of men's and boys' neckties, scarfs, and mufflers, cut and sewn from purchased woven or knit fabrics. Knitting mills engaged in the manufacture of neckties, scarfs, and mufflers are classified in Industry 2253, Knit Outerwear Mills.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2323, Men's and Boys' Neckwear, recorded employment of 6.7 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$335 million.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 6 percent above the 6.3 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were New York, North Carolina, California, and Louisiana, accounting for approximately 70 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. Data for Louisiana have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. These same States were the leaders in 1977, when they accounted for approximately 70 percent of the industry's employment, although there has been some shift in the relative importance of individual States.

Compared with 1981, employment increased 3 percent. The 1981 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2323 shipped \$307 million of products primary to the industry, \$10 million of secondary products, and had \$19 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 97 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 100 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 99 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 97 percent. The products primary to industry 2323, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a-1 and aggregate to \$310 million in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the men's and boys' neckwear industry amounted to \$148 million in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of small single-unit companies in this industry with less than 10 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not re-

ceived at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 28 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2327, MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of men's, youths', and boys' separate trousers and slacks. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of complete suits are classified in Industry 2311, Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats, and work pants and jeans in Industry 2328, Men's and Boys' Work Clothing.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2327, Men's and Boys' Separate Trousers, recorded employment of 56.9 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$2.2 billion.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 20 percent below the 70.9 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were Georgia, Texas, Alabama, and Mississippi, accounting for approximately 55 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. Data for Alabama have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. This represents a shift from 1977 when Texas, Georgia, New York, and Tennessee accounted for approximately 47 percent of the industry's employment.

Compared with 1981, employment decreased 4 percent. The 1981 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2327 shipped \$1.8 billion of products primary to the industry, \$302 million of secondary products, and had \$15 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 86 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 84 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 88 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio also was 88 percent. The products primary to industry 2327, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a-1 and aggregate to \$2.1 billion in current prices.

Certain products primary to industry 2327 are also primary to Industry 2253, Knit Outerwear Mills. Table 6a-1 shows the data on a combined "wherever-made" basis to provide the product totals regardless of the industry classification of the establishment from which they were shipped. Table 6a-2 provides a breakdown of the products showing the industry in which the products are primary.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the men's and boys' separate trousers industry amounted to \$1.1 billion in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with less than 20 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 11 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2328, MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of men's, youths', and boys' work shirts, pants, jeans, and other work clothing and washable service apparel.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2328, Men's and Boys' Work Clothing, recorded employment of 91.0 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$4.7 billion.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 20 percent below the 113.7 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were Texas, Tennessee, Georgia, and Mississippi, accounting for approximately 55 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. These same States were the leaders in 1977, when they accounted for approximately 54 percent of the industry's employment, although there has been some shift in the relative importance of individual States.

Compared with 1981, employment decreased 12 percent. The 1981 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2328 shipped \$3.8 billion of products primary to the industry, \$687 million of secondary products, and had \$184 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 85 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 89 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 94 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 94 percent. The products primary to industry 2328, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a-1 and aggregate to \$4.0 million in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the men's and boys' work clothing industry amounted to \$2.2 billion in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of small single-unit companies in this industry with less than 20 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 5 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2329, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C.

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of men's, youths', and boys' clothing, not elsewhere classified. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of polo and sport shirts from woven or purchased knit materials are classified in industry 2321; separate trousers in industry 2327; work clothing in industry 2328; and leather and sheep lined garments in industry 2386. Knitting mills primarily engaged in manufacturing outerwear are classified in industry 2253.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2329, Men's and Boys' Clothing, N.E.C., recorded employment of 44.6 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$1.7 billion.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 2 percent above the 43.8 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were New York, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, accounting for approximately 35 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. Data for Tennessee and Virginia have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. This represents a shift from 1977 when New York, Pennsylvania, California, and Tennessee accounted for approximately 34 percent of the industry's employment.

Compared with 1981, employment increased 4 percent. The 1981 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2329 shipped \$1.2 billion of products primary to the industry, \$226 million of secondary products, and had \$265 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 84 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 83 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 67 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). The products primary to industry 2329, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a-1 and aggregate to \$1.7 billion in current prices.

Certain products primary to industry 2329 are also primary to Industry 2253, Knit Outerwear Mills. Table 6a-1 shows the data on a combined "wherever-made" basis to provide the product totals regardless of the industry classification of the establishment from which they were shipped. Table 6a-2 provides a breakdown of the products showing the industry in which the products are primary.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c., industry

amounted to \$745 million in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with less than 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 11 percent of total value of shipments.

Table 1a. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Year ¹	All establishments ³			All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	End-of-year inventories ⁵ (million dollars)	Ratios	
	Companies ² (no.)	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						Specialization (percent)	Coverage (percent)
INDUSTRY 2311, MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS															
1982 Census.....	443	528	343	75.0	876.7	64.8	116.5	657.7	1 681.2	1 397.4	3 059.7	24.6	578.2	92	93
1981 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	80.1	878.6	68.4	124.2	651.5	1 631.2	1 444.0	3 024.2	35.9	590.5	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	81.1	833.5	70.4	126.6	628.6	1 567.0	1 281.2	2 807.0	29.8	521.1	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	87.2	818.1	75.3	134.7	622.1	1 479.7	1 160.7	2 634.9	28.3	479.8	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	97.8	853.0	85.4	148.4	661.5	1 534.2	1 121.8	2 653.0	25.9	466.4	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census.....	619	737	467	98.7	822.2	86.2	152.9	645.4	1 574.4	1 232.4	2 767.5	25.8	470.5	93	92
1976 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	98.0	786.6	85.1	155.1	615.3	1 369.7	1 046.4	2 406.3	25.4	405.8	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	98.2	737.6	84.7	146.5	564.8	1 250.1	971.0	2 262.8	15.9	389.8	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	111.8	768.3	96.8	170.2	593.3	1 344.4	1 058.9	2 387.3	27.7	454.6	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	126.9	806.9	110.4	193.2	628.7	1 442.0	1 100.3	2 492.0	28.1	462.2	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census.....	721	856	570	124.8	770.3	108.3	193.7	603.1	1 342.2	1 064.5	2 396.9	22.5	399.7	93	96
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	114.5	627.7	99.4	170.9	489.7	1 039.8	858.7	1 892.1	28.4	368.1	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	122.9	664.3	106.7	187.3	519.2	1 063.8	839.8	1 920.0	21.3	371.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	137.9	755.6	120.3	224.9	596.3	1 241.4	1 020.1	2 251.6	34.3	407.0	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	139.3	702.5	122.8	228.2	562.7	1 195.9	991.0	2 146.1	26.9	395.4	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	904	1 003	649	135.9	641.7	119.9	221.3	509.1	1 047.5	862.3	1 912.1	15.7	330.9	94	97
INDUSTRY 2321, MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR															
1982 Census.....	535	741	560	88.7	819.0	76.0	132.9	614.0	1 785.5	1 676.0	3 477.7	37.2	476.0	88	73
1981 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	103.3	916.8	91.8	166.4	709.3	1 947.3	1 778.9	3 681.1	46.3	540.2	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	115.9	931.0	103.9	183.0	741.7	1 813.5	1 697.1	3 479.5	42.5	490.5	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	120.7	885.5	108.4	192.1	709.4	1 633.5	1 614.7	3 251.0	36.2	525.7	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	116.0	768.2	106.6	186.5	638.4	1 630.2	1 599.8	3 170.3	42.6	567.0	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census.....	669	928	679	114.7	711.3	103.0	184.1	569.9	1 445.7	1 539.5	2 934.6	25.9	501.4	92	92
1976 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	111.4	655.5	100.1	182.1	516.0	1 350.4	1 560.8	2 847.0	31.9	435.8	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	103.0	554.1	92.8	164.1	436.1	1 084.6	1 247.7	2 344.0	19.5	357.7	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	115.5	576.0	104.5	185.4	461.0	1 134.3	1 258.3	2 364.9	26.5	402.0	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	116.6	549.9	104.9	191.3	438.8	1 066.8	1 237.3	2 275.2	23.5	371.0	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census.....	516	731	564	113.4	514.9	102.0	186.7	413.0	1 003.8	1 118.5	2 104.3	24.1	327.4	91	83
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	115.1	463.9	104.4	184.0	381.8	956.1	873.6	1 815.5	19.8	267.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	109.6	437.1	98.4	179.7	361.9	811.5	851.7	1 668.3	21.2	242.3	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	109.1	412.5	97.2	180.4	338.2	782.0	842.5	1 631.4	14.6	264.6	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	111.8	407.6	100.2	184.9	341.3	733.8	790.1	1 511.2	12.5	247.9	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	570	768	569	114.4	388.4	104.0	188.9	322.7	703.9	752.9	1 448.2	14.6	229.8	90	82
INDUSTRY 2322, MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR															
1982 Census.....	61	77	51	11.0	99.1	10.0	16.8	82.0	210.2	206.7	429.4	3.3	67.3	94	37
1981 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.7	102.2	10.9	18.6	85.6	193.2	190.0	382.9	5.7	76.6	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.7	101.8	11.8	20.6	86.9	210.2	211.0	412.5	12.2	79.4	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM ⁶	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13.6	95.6	12.2	21.1	81.6	213.7	216.4	426.0	2.7	67.0	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15.4	104.8	14.0	24.4	91.2	239.4	243.0	468.3	2.2	67.5	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census.....	56	76	59	15.1	92.2	13.7	23.8	79.0	218.2	205.1	419.8	2.6	55.1	87	91
1976 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14.6	82.7	13.7	24.1	71.7	191.8	162.0	347.5	4.1	47.7	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13.1	62.6	12.3	21.0	54.1	152.7	120.8	279.1	3.6	36.9	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14.6	66.3	13.7	23.5	58.1	135.4	116.7	248.1	3.0	40.0	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16.0	72.1	15.2	26.7	63.0	136.2	116.5	249.2	2.7	41.7	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census.....	67	94	73	16.0	68.6	15.1	27.7	60.2	130.9	112.1	239.3	5.7	36.5	94	34
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13.3	60.2	12.2	21.8	54.7	147.4	105.3	248.3	2.2	34.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.9	49.0	11.9	22.0	43.7	123.4	93.9	216.5	2.1	25.6	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.4	37.2	8.7	15.1	30.2	60.2	73.9	138.1	2.5	23.0	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.3	37.0	9.5	17.4	31.5	69.8	79.6	149.1	8.2	21.8	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	71	87	68	13.4	44.8	12.5	23.1	38.6	82.0	104.4	180.2	5.9	27.5	94	37
INDUSTRY 2323, MEN'S AND BOYS' NECKWEAR															
1982 Census.....	165	170	91	6.7	83.0	5.3	9.0	50.2	184.5	148.3	335.0	4.9	41.1	97	99
1981 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.5	79.2	5.3	9.1	48.0	168.9	131.1	298.7	9.2	32.4	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	75.0	5.5	9.2	44.6	153.9	135.6	288.4	5.8	31.5	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.0	69.6	5.4	9.3	39.7	141.5	127.4	266.8	9.9	31.4	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	62.0	5.6	9.2	34.5	139.7	130.1	270.5	1.4	35.5	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census.....	198	207	81	6.3	57.5	5.1	8.7	33.4	117.5	108.9	223.8	2.6	29.6	100	97
1976 ASM ⁶	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.1	46.5	4.3	7.7	30.5	90.9	75.3	157.3	1.2	21.1	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM ⁶	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.7	47.0	4.7	7.5	29.3	84.0	69.1	151.6	1.3	16.3	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.6	55.8	8.4	14.1	35.1	106.0	80.4	180.8	1.9	20.3	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.2	72.3	8.8	15.3	40.5	139.2	143.7	281.4	1.6	30.0	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census.....	291	299	135	11.1	70.0	8.8	15.5	38.9	143.4	154.1	294.9	4.0	28.6	99	94
1971 ASM ⁶	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.5	60.2	6.4	11.4	31.1	121.2	107.9	225.3	2.1	28.7	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.8	57.1	6.9	12.4	30.1	106.0	100.4	205.0	5.9	25.6	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.9	48.6	7.1	12.3	27.9	104.5	86.1	186.5	1.5	24.4	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.7	38.6	6.4	10.8	23.6	71.6	73.2	141.6	5.3	17.5	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	296	297	113	7.8	37.3	6.6	11.3	23.5	69.4	75.6	144.7	.8	16.0	98	96
INDUSTRY 2327, MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS															
1982 Census.....	269	356	268	56.9	564.9	49.4	87.3	426.9	1 111.2	1 052.5	2 165.4	35.7	302.7	86	88
1981 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	59.1	543.8	51.4	92.4	406.5	1 132.3	1 041.9	2 152.1	22.5	346.2	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	64.1	528.1	55.8	95.6	397.5	1 102.0	917.2	2 006.6	20.5	315.1	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	66.6	507.7	57.8	102.0	387.7	1 050.7	924.1	1 980.5	15.2	313.0	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	65.7	469.8	58.0	100.0	364.6	1 093.0	1 002.1	1 946.6	26.6	308.1	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census.....	404	514	335	70.9	474.0	61.9	107.6	372.0	845.6	878.6	1 718.0	22.8	281.9	84	88
1976 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	89.8	544.9	81.2	143.5	433.8	961.6	954.6	1 896.				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1a. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Year ¹	Com- panies ² (no.)	All establishments ³		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expendi- tures (million dollars)	End-of- year invento- ries ⁴ (million dollars)	Ratios	
		Total (no.)	With 20 employ- ees or more (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						Spe- cial- ization (per- cent)	Cover- age (per- cent)
INDUSTRY 2327, MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS—Con.															
1972 Census.....	463	624	428	91.3	439.3	81.8	150.0	346.8	784.9	966.1	1 745.0	22.2	286.3	87	88
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	106.9	480.7	96.1	175.2	386.6	912.8	964.1	1 853.7	30.4	317.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	100.1	429.5	89.9	167.2	346.3	737.7	773.3	1 506.0	17.7	252.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	96.1	388.9	87.3	162.8	319.5	641.6	725.0	1 367.0	18.4	234.8	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	90.4	355.4	83.0	157.2	297.6	610.8	642.3	1 236.8	18.0	217.3	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	579	690	458	88.1	316.7	80.8	151.5	264.5	542.5	591.9	1 132.4	16.3	178.4	89	82
INDUSTRY 2328, MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING															
1982 Census.....	305	554	461	91.0	838.7	79.6	135.4	642.1	2 399.2	2 168.2	4 661.2	58.1	616.6	85	94
1981 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	103.8	890.8	93.3	165.6	727.3	2 406.0	2 254.1	4 617.1	52.8	671.5	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	110.7	881.1	99.4	176.8	737.5	2 263.3	2 115.2	4 290.8	58.7	616.3	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	105.0	775.1	94.9	171.0	638.6	1 998.6	1 793.7	3 800.9	56.4	484.9	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	108.0	720.8	96.4	172.7	580.8	1 740.9	1 916.6	3 633.2	40.7	500.4	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census.....	347	656	575	113.7	719.4	101.6	183.7	589.9	1 765.4	1 913.2	3 641.9	44.1	477.7	89	94
1976 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	92.3	538.8	82.7	148.9	446.9	1 352.9	1 600.5	2 935.9	25.6	345.0	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	84.1	448.5	75.0	132.0	369.4	974.1	1 288.6	2 351.3	22.2	289.8	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	85.8	414.5	77.5	138.4	349.9	952.7	1 010.7	1 938.1	35.4	284.4	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	90.8	406.5	82.7	150.0	343.4	841.6	972.7	1 785.4	21.8	268.1	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census.....	297	503	435	89.6	389.0	80.6	149.0	322.6	784.8	963.2	1 738.0	24.1	236.9	85	89
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	74.1	291.9	67.1	121.8	245.8	609.6	610.8	1 240.3	12.9	209.1	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	74.7	290.3	67.8	125.5	246.6	624.2	632.3	1 253.9	17.1	218.4	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	78.5	295.3	71.1	132.8	251.5	576.0	713.4	1 293.8	12.1	223.3	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	78.9	281.9	71.4	130.6	240.2	549.3	689.1	1 229.7	11.6	226.2	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	277	462	394	78.2	254.7	72.0	129.5	216.9	465.4	360.4	1 155.0	10.7	214.2	84	90
INDUSTRY 2329, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C.															
1982 Census.....	575	646	386	44.6	432.8	38.6	68.5	323.0	931.3	745.3	1 658.3	18.3	304.4	84	67
1981 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	42.8	395.2	36.7	62.4	294.1	776.1	666.2	1 442.9	*15.3	276.1	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	43.4	371.2	37.2	61.3	278.8	745.7	594.7	1 331.1	15.1	272.9	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	45.6	343.3	39.1	66.6	262.2	695.1	583.1	1 263.9	*15.3	237.9	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	46.8	326.3	42.5	73.4	252.8	624.6	589.2	1 184.4	*24.1	241.2	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census.....	553	632	400	43.8	285.8	38.1	67.4	219.3	539.8	530.6	1 065.1	20.2	201.9	83	80
1976 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	44.3	279.6	38.2	69.8	212.9	477.9	435.0	924.6	9.5	168.4	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	42.1	247.4	37.0	66.4	189.6	416.1	419.2	856.4	7.2	161.9	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	40.8	223.0	36.0	64.0	168.5	405.3	459.4	871.5	11.3	171.0	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	40.7	224.8	36.0	62.7	168.5	402.9	406.5	790.0	9.4	173.1	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census.....	481	537	366	41.9	210.4	37.1	66.9	161.1	393.8	404.5	783.2	10.1	150.4	90	61
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	41.3	197.3	36.2	64.5	152.7	360.9	374.5	733.0	8.9	150.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	39.2	182.6	34.2	62.7	142.0	322.5	344.5	660.4	6.6	128.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	40.3	172.5	36.3	63.4	133.0	325.2	359.1	685.3	4.8	115.3	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	40.1	170.3	35.5	62.0	131.0	329.6	392.7	708.3	16.9	120.2	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	517	549	367	42.6	170.6	38.1	68.2	133.4	318.1	360.4	677.7	5.1	111.4	80	61

¹In annual survey of manufactures (ASM) years, data are estimates based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed annually and may differ from results of a complete canvass of all establishments. ASM publication shows percentage standard errors. Unless otherwise noted, for data prior to 1967, see 1967 Census of Manufactures, vol. II, table 1 of the Industry chapter.

²For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

³Includes establishments with payroll at any time during year.

⁴Effective with the 1982 Economic Censuses, uniform instructions for reporting inventories were introduced for all sector reports. Up to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). In 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Because of this change in reporting instructions, the 1982 data for inventories and value added by manufacture included in the tables of this report are not comparable to the prior-year data shown above and in historical census of manufactures and annual survey of manufactures publications. Inventories and value added data estimated on a basis comparable to the historical data, using the reported information for 1982, are shown below:

Industries	End-of-1981 inventories (million dollars)	End-of-1982 inventories (million dollars)	1982 value added by manufacture (million dollars)
Industry 2311, Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	539.1	554.4	1 685.6
Industry 2321, Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear ..	482.1	450.6	1 780.7
Industry 2322, Men's and boys' underwear	79.7	67.1	210.4
Industry 2323, Men's and boys' neckwear	42.9	41.0	185.0
Industry 2327, Men's and boys' separate trousers.....	308.4	300.0	1 111.8
Industry 2328, Men's and boys' work clothing	703.9	582.3	2 397.3
Industry 2329, Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c.	268.6	286.3	928.9

See Inventories in appendixes for explanation of the difference between end-of-1981 inventory figure shown in table and corresponding figure shown in footnote.

*Estimate for new capital expenditures has associated standard error of 15 percent or more and may be of limited reliability. Estimates for other data items are of acceptable reliability.

*Data either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or are not consistent with other census series and related data; thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

Table 1b. Selected Operating Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Year	Payroll per employee (dollars)	Production workers as percent of total employment (percent)	Annual hours of production workers (number)	Average hourly earnings of production workers (dollars)	Cost of materials as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Cost of materials and payroll as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Value added per employee (dollars)	Payroll as percent of value added (percent)	Value added per production worker hour (dollars)
INDUSTRY 2311, MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS									
1982 Census	11 689	86	1 798	5.65	46	74	22 416	52	14.43
1981 ASM	10 969	85	1 816	5.25	48	77	20 365	54	13.13
1980 ASM	10 277	87	1 798	4.97	46	75	19 322	53	12.38
1979 ASM	9 382	86	1 789	4.62	44	75	16 969	55	10.99
1978 ASM	8 722	87	1 738	4.46	42	74	15 687	56	10.34
1977 Census	8 330	87	1 774	4.22	45	74	15 951	52	10.30
1976 ASM	8 027	87	1 823	3.97	43	76	13 977	57	8.83
1975 ASM	7 511	86	1 730	3.86	43	76	12 730	59	8.53
1974 ASM	6 872	87	1 758	3.49	44	77	12 025	57	7.90
1973 ASM	6 359	87	1 750	3.25	44	77	11 363	56	7.46
1972 Census	6 172	87	1 789	3.11	44	77	10 755	57	6.93
1971 ASM	5 482	87	1 719	2.87	45	79	9 081	60	6.08
1970 ASM	5 405	87	1 755	2.77	44	78	8 656	62	5.68
1969 ASM	5 479	87	1 869	2.65	45	79	9 002	61	5.52
1968 ASM	5 043	88	1 858	2.47	46	79	8 585	59	5.24
1967 Census	4 722	88	1 846	2.30	45	79	7 708	61	4.73
INDUSTRY 2321, MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR									
1982 Census	9 233	86	1 749	4.62	48	72	20 130	46	13.43
1981 ASM	8 875	89	1 813	4.26	48	73	18 851	47	11.70
1980 ASM	8 033	90	1 761	4.05	49	76	15 647	51	9.91
1979 ASM	7 336	90	1 772	3.69	50	77	13 534	54	8.50
1978 ASM	6 622	92	1 750	3.42	50	75	14 053	47	8.74
1977 Census	6 201	90	1 787	3.10	52	77	12 604	49	7.85
1976 ASM	5 884	90	1 819	2.83	55	78	12 122	49	7.42
1975 ASM	5 380	90	1 768	2.66	53	77	10 530	51	6.61
1974 ASM	4 987	90	1 774	2.49	53	78	9 821	51	6.12
1973 ASM	4 716	90	1 824	2.29	54	79	9 149	52	5.58
1972 Census	4 541	90	1 830	2.21	53	78	8 852	51	5.38
1971 ASM	4 030	91	1 762	2.07	48	74	8 307	49	5.20
1970 ASM	3 988	90	1 826	2.01	51	77	7 404	54	4.52
1969 ASM	3 781	89	1 856	1.87	52	77	7 168	53	4.33
1968 ASM	3 646	90	1 845	1.85	52	79	6 564	55	3.97
1967 Census	3 395	91	1 816	1.71	52	79	6 153	55	3.73
INDUSTRY 2322, MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR									
1982 Census	9 009	91	1 680	4.88	48	71	19 109	47	12.51
1981 ASM	8 735	93	1 706	4.60	50	76	16 513	53	10.39
1980 ASM	8 016	93	1 746	4.22	51	76	16 551	48	10.20
1979 ASM	7 029	90	1 730	3.87	51	73	15 713	45	10.13
1978 ASM	6 805	91	1 743	3.74	52	74	15 545	44	9.81
1977 Census	6 106	91	1 737	3.32	49	71	14 450	42	9.17
1976 ASM	5 664	94	1 759	2.98	47	70	13 137	43	7.96
1975 ASM	4 779	94	1 707	2.58	43	66	11 656	41	7.27
1974 ASM	4 541	94	1 715	2.47	47	74	9 274	49	5.76
1973 ASM	4 506	95	1 757	2.36	47	76	8 512	53	5.10
1972 Census	4 287	94	1 834	2.17	47	76	8 181	52	4.73
1971 ASM	4 526	92	1 787	2.51	42	67	11 083	41	6.76
1970 ASM	3 798	92	1 849	1.99	43	66	9 566	40	5.61
1969 ASM	3 957	93	1 736	2.00	54	80	6 404	62	3.99
1968 ASM	3 592	92	1 832	1.81	53	78	6 777	53	4.01
1967 Census	3 343	93	1 848	1.67	58	83	6 119	55	3.55
INDUSTRY 2323, MEN'S AND BOYS' NECKWEAR									
1982 Census	12 388	79	1 698	5.58	44	69	27 537	45	20.50
1981 ASM	12 185	82	1 717	5.27	44	70	25 985	47	18.56
1980 ASM	11 029	81	1 673	4.85	47	73	22 632	49	16.73
1979 ASM	9 943	77	1 722	4.27	48	74	20 214	49	15.22
1978 ASM	9 118	82	1 643	3.75	48	71	20 544	44	15.18
1977 Census	9 127	81	1 706	3.84	49	74	18 651	49	13.51
1976 ASM	9 118	84	1 791	3.96	48	77	17 824	51	11.81
1975 ASM	8 246	82	1 596	3.91	46	77	14 737	56	11.20
1974 ASM	5 813	88	1 679	2.49	44	75	11 042	53	7.52
1973 ASM	6 455	79	1 739	2.65	51	77	12 429	52	9.10
1972 Census	6 306	79	1 761	2.51	52	76	12 919	49	9.25
1971 ASM	7 082	75	1 781	2.73	48	75	14 259	50	10.63
1970 ASM	6 489	78	1 797	2.43	49	77	12 045	54	8.55
1969 ASM	5 461	80	1 732	2.27	46	72	11 742	47	8.50
1968 ASM	5 013	83	1 688	2.19	52	79	9 299	54	6.63
1967 Census	4 782	85	1 712	2.08	52	78	8 897	54	6.14
INDUSTRY 2327, MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS									
1982 Census	9 928	87	1 767	4.89	49	75	19 529	51	12.73
1981 ASM	9 201	87	1 798	4.40	48	74	19 159	48	12.25
1980 ASM	8 239	87	1 713	4.16	46	72	17 192	48	11.53
1979 ASM	7 623	87	1 765	3.80	47	72	15 776	48	10.30
1978 ASM	7 151	88	1 724	3.65	51	76	14 962	48	9.83
1977 Census	6 685	87	1 738	3.46	51	79	11 927	56	7.86
1976 ASM	6 068	90	1 767	3.02	50	79	10 708	57	6.70
1975 ASM	5 693	90	1 758	2.83	50	75	11 122	51	7.06
1974 ASM	5 349	89	1 776	2.69	54	80	9 609	56	6.10
1973 ASM	5 069	90	1 827	2.45	53	79	9 526	53	5.80

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1b. Selected Operating Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Year	Payroll per employee (dollars)	Production workers as percent of total employment (percent)	Annual hours of production workers (number)	Average hourly earnings of production workers (dollars)	Cost of materials as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Cost of materials and payroll as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Value added per employee (dollars)	Payroll as percent of value added (percent)	Value added per production worker hour (dollars)
INDUSTRY 2327, MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS—Con.									
1972 Census.....	4 812	90	1 834	2.31	55	81	8 597	56	5.23
1971 ASM.....	4 497	90	1 823	2.21	52	78	8 539	53	5.21
1970 ASM.....	4 291	90	1 860	2.07	51	80	7 370	58	4.41
1969 ASM.....	4 047	91	1 865	1.96	53	81	6 676	61	3.94
1968 ASM.....	3 931	92	1 894	1.89	52	81	6 757	58	3.89
1967 Census.....	3 595	92	1 875	1.75	52	80	6 158	58	3.58
INDUSTRY 2328, MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING									
1982 Census.....	9 216	87	1 701	4.74	47	65	26 365	35	17.72
1981 ASM.....	8 582	90	1 775	4.39	49	68	23 179	37	14.53
1980 ASM.....	7 959	90	1 779	4.17	49	70	20 445	39	12.80
1979 ASM.....	7 382	90	1 802	3.73	47	68	19 034	39	11.69
1978 ASM.....	6 674	89	1 791	3.36	53	73	16 119	41	10.08
1977 Census.....	6 327	89	1 808	3.21	53	72	15 527	41	9.61
1976 ASM.....	5 837	90	1 800	3.00	55	73	14 658	40	9.09
1975 ASM.....	5 333	89	1 760	2.80	55	74	11 583	46	7.38
1974 ASM.....	4 831	90	1 786	2.53	52	74	11 104	44	6.88
1973 ASM.....	4 477	91	1 814	2.29	54	77	9 269	48	5.61
1972 Census.....	4 342	90	1 849	2.17	55	78	8 759	50	5.27
1971 ASM.....	3 939	91	1 815	2.02	49	73	8 227	48	5.00
1970 ASM.....	3 886	91	1 851	1.96	50	74	8 356	47	4.97
1969 ASM.....	3 762	91	1 868	1.89	55	78	7 338	51	4.34
1968 ASM.....	3 573	90	1 829	1.84	56	79	6 962	51	4.21
1967 Census.....	3 257	92	1 799	1.67	31	53	5 951	55	3.59
INDUSTRY 2329, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C.									
1982 Census.....	9 704	87	1 775	4.72	45	71	20 881	46	13.60
1981 ASM.....	9 234	86	1 700	4.71	46	74	18 133	51	12.43
1980 ASM.....	8 553	86	1 648	4.55	45	73	17 182	50	12.16
1979 ASM.....	7 529	86	1 703	3.94	46	73	15 243	49	10.44
1978 ASM.....	6 972	91	1 727	3.44	50	77	13 346	52	8.51
1977 Census.....	6 525	87	1 769	3.25	50	77	12 324	53	8.01
1976 ASM.....	6 312	86	1 827	3.05	47	77	10 788	59	6.85
1975 ASM.....	5 876	88	1 795	2.86	49	78	9 884	59	6.27
1974 ASM.....	5 466	88	1 778	2.63	53	78	9 934	55	6.33
1973 ASM.....	5 523	88	1 742	2.69	51	80	9 899	56	6.43
1972 Census.....	5 021	89	1 803	2.41	52	79	9 399	53	5.89
1971 ASM.....	4 777	88	1 782	2.37	51	78	8 738	55	5.60
1970 ASM.....	4 658	87	1 833	2.26	52	80	8 227	57	5.14
1969 ASM.....	4 280	90	1 747	2.10	52	78	8 069	53	5.13
1968 ASM.....	4 247	89	1 746	2.11	55	79	8 219	52	5.32
1967 Census.....	4 005	89	1 790	1.96	53	78	7 467	54	4.66

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982											1977		
	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	
	E ¹	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)							Wages (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2311, MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS														
United States -----	-	528	343	75.0	876.7	64.8	116.5	657.7	1 681.2	1 397.4	3 059.7	24.6	98.7	1 574.4
Alabama-----	-	6	6	1.5	11.8	1.4	2.4	10.3	23.5	8.0	31.3	.8	CC	(D)
Arizona-----	-	2	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
California-----	E1	40	23	2.6	30.6	2.3	4.9	21.3	53.0	28.3	82.2	.5	2.2	35.8
Delaware-----	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Florida-----	E2	12	5	.6	6.2	.5	1.0	5.5	10.6	9.4	19.9	.1	1.0	13.2
Georgia-----	-	25	22	5.8	62.9	5.2	9.9	45.1	121.6	147.9	259.9	3.6	6.8	99.9
Illinois-----	-	17	9	FF	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	FF	(D)
Indiana-----	-	4	3	.8	9.6	.7	1.4	7.2	13.5	8.4	21.3	.3	EE	(D)
Kentucky-----	-	10	9	2.6	29.8	2.5	4.4	27.4	35.2	3.4	38.3	1.0	4.0	59.1
Louisiana-----	-	4	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Maine-----	E1	3	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Maryland-----	-	22	15	3.1	41.3	2.4	4.2	28.3	83.6	99.9	190.2	.6	4.0	55.1
Massachusetts-----	-	36	25	6.3	75.2	5.5	9.8	55.4	189.0	196.0	363.6	2.1	FF	(D)
Minnesota-----	-	6	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.7	10.1
Mississippi-----	E3	5	5	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Missouri-----	-	6	4	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
New Jersey-----	E1	29	19	3.1	37.0	2.9	5.0	27.9	57.5	24.1	83.0	.5	4.8	68.3
New York-----	E1	134	57	9.3	118.6	8.0	14.5	89.2	211.5	163.4	375.7	2.8	15.4	259.1
North Carolina-----	-	7	7	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Ohio-----	-	8	7	2.9	35.4	2.3	3.9	26.0	119.2	133.3	247.5	.2	4.2	123.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982											1977		
	E¹	All establishments²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 2311, MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS—Con.														
Oklahoma	-	3	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Pennsylvania	-	95	72	16.1	195.6	14.2	24.7	153.6	380.3	287.2	672.1	4.7	22.2	348.4
South Carolina	E3	3	3	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Tennessee	E1	18	15	4.1	41.9	3.7	6.4	35.6	65.0	30.2	95.5	1.6	5.3	79.7
Texas	-	14	10	3.6	35.7	3.3	6.2	28.8	53.5	34.7	89.1	1.3	3.2	3.7
Virginia	-	2	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
West Virginia	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Industry 2311-11, Manufacturers														
United States	-	195	132	39.2	483.8	32.9	58.5	352.4	928.4	706.5	1 633.3	12.2	60.6	1 070.5
Alabama	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
California	-	13	6	1.6	21.2	1.3	3.1	13.6	40.1	23.3	64.1	.3	1.4	20.8
Delaware	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Florida	-	4	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Georgia	E1	7	6	2.0	20.4	1.7	3.2	13.7	38.5	41.2	76.3	(D)	3.1	42.8
Illinois	-	9	5	FF	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	FF	(D)
Indiana	-	3	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Kentucky	-	3	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2.7	49.0
Louisiana	-	1	1	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Maine	E3	2	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Maryland	E1	13	10	2.4	33.9	1.9	3.3	23.2	63.8	32.9	94.6	.3	EE	(D)
Massachusetts	-	15	10	3.6	43.3	3.2	5.6	34.3	108.7	70.7	178.5	1.2	4.9	106.4
Minnesota	-	3	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Missouri	-	4	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.8	8.4
New Jersey	E1	5	4	1.0	12.5	.9	1.4	10.0	20.1	17.5	38.0	.1	3.0	50.9
New York	E1	40	17	5.3	67.1	4.7	8.2	53.5	103.4	68.3	168.6	2.4	11.3	190.0
North Carolina	-	4	4	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Ohio	-	4	4	FF	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.5	117.1
Oklahoma	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Pennsylvania	-	37	28	8.1	107.0	7.2	12.7	84.1	205.2	134.0	345.7	2.9	11.8	195.3
South Carolina	-	1	1	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Tennessee	E3	9	7	1.8	17.9	1.5	2.6	14.8	35.5	17.5	53.2	(D)	4.1	69.4
Texas	-	7	5	1.7	16.0	1.5	2.5	11.4	26.2	27.1	54.0	(D)	.6	6.7
West Virginia	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Industry 2311-22, Jobbers														
United States	-	82	37	5.6	78.9	3.9	7.0	35.6	310.0	618.1	907.3	2.0	5.3	164.5
Arizona	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Georgia	-	4	3	.6	10.4	.3	.8	3.5	37.8	95.0	126.1	(D)	AA	(D)
Maryland	-	2	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Massachusetts	-	11	8	1.7	20.3	1.3	2.3	10.8	64.5	122.4	166.3	.4	.5	20.5
New Jersey	E1	2	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
New York	E1	33	10	.6	12.7	.2	.5	3.9	50.0	81.6	134.2	.2	.7	23.0
Pennsylvania	-	13	8	1.4	20.8	1.1	1.7	10.6	84.9	143.7	226.0	.8	2.9	70.5
Texas	-	2	1	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Industry 2311-33, Independent Contractors														
United States	E2	185	116	16.6	174.9	15.4	27.7	149.0	245.0	40.9	287.9	5.8	18.0	186.9
California	E6	20	14	.9	7.5	.9	1.6	6.6	10.3	1.1	11.5	.1	BB	(D)
Georgia	-	9	8	1.7	16.2	1.6	2.9	14.5	22.4	5.6	28.4	(D)	2.7	30.0
Illinois	-	4	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Kentucky	-	2	2	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Maine	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Massachusetts	E1	6	4	.5	4.8	.5	.9	4.4	6.1	.6	6.6	.1	1.2	12.8
Mississippi	E9	2	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
New Jersey	E1	20	12	1.7	20.7	1.6	3.0	14.7	30.3	2.8	33.5	.4	1.2	1.4
New York	E5	54	26	2.4	25.5	2.2	4.1	20.6	36.3	8.9	46.4	.2	2.6	37.7
North Carolina	E3	3	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Pennsylvania	E1	36	27	4.3	43.5	4.0	6.7	37.6	58.5	7.7	66.9	.9	5.0	51.8
Tennessee	-	5	4	1.4	15.5	1.4	2.4	14.2	16.9	9.2	26.2	.8	.4	2.9
Virginia	-	1	1	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Industry 2311-44, Multiplant Company Contractors														
United States	E2	66	58	13.6	139.2	12.5	23.2	120.7	197.9	31.9	231.2	4.6	14.8	152.5
Alabama	-	5	5	1.2	9.0	1.1	1.9	8.3	13.6	3.0	16.3	(D)	CC	(D)
Georgia	-	5	5	1.6	15.9	1.5	3.2	13.4	22.9	6.1	29.0	(D)	(D)	(D)
Illinois	-	3	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Indiana	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Kentucky	-	5	5	1.0	9.6	.9	1.6	8.0	14.2	.5	14.3	(D)	EE	(D)
Maryland	-	3	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.6	6.3
Massachusetts	E3	4	3	.6	6.7	.6	.9	5.9	9.8	2.4	12.2	(D)	EE	(D)
Mississippi	E3	2	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
New Jersey	E3	2	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
New York	E3	7	4	1.0	13.3	.9	1.6	11.3	21.8	4.6	26.5	(D)	.8	8.4
Ohio	-	2	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Pennsylvania	E5	9	9	2.3	24.4	2.0	3.5	21.4	31.7	1.7	33.5	(D)	2.6	30.8
South Carolina	E9	2	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	E1	4	4	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.9	7.4
Texas	-	3	3	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Virginia	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982											1977		
	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	
	E ¹	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)							Wages (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2321, MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR														
United States	-	741	560	88.7	819.0	76.0	132.9	614.0	1 785.5	1 676.0	3 477.7	37.2	114.7	1 445.7
Alabama	-	47	46	11.9	105.0	10.8	19.2	87.4	164.0	194.4	376.9	3.6	15.0	166.2
Arizona	-	7	6	.8	6.0	.7	1.3	4.1	12.5	10.7	22.9	.1	.7	7.2
Arkansas	E5	16	15	2.5	21.8	2.3	4.3	18.4	29.4	7.4	37.2	.5	3.6	50.2
California	E3	91	51	2.9	28.1	2.4	4.3	19.9	49.9	57.6	107.8	1.5	5.5	98.8
Colorado	E2	3	3	.2	2.0	.2	.3	1.4	3.9	2.1	6.0	(Z)	AA	(D)
Connecticut	E4	4	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Delaware	-	2	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Florida	E3	47	27	2.0	16.3	1.8	3.0	13.6	31.6	24.1	56.0	(D)	2.1	26.1
Georgia	-	43	40	9.1	78.1	7.9	14.7	61.5	222.1	149.3	367.9	4.2	9.2	109.3
Hawaii	E3	17	9	.7	6.1	.5	1.1	4.7	11.3	7.6	19.3	.3	.5	5.3
Illinois	-	3	1	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Indiana	-	3	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.2	10.9
Kansas	-	3	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Kentucky	-	8	7	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2.8	39.0
Louisiana	E1	8	8	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.7	16.6
Maine	-	3	2	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Maryland	-	5	4	.9	9.1	.8	1.6	7.8	14.5	6.4	21.1	.3	1.4	19.9
Massachusetts	-	6	4	.6	5.2	.6	.9	4.7	10.0	1.3	10.9	.1	.7	7.0
Minnesota	-	3	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Mississippi	E1	21	21	3.7	28.8	3.2	5.3	22.3	50.1	36.0	85.1	.7	4.9	40.8
Missouri	E5	5	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
New Jersey	-	17	10	1.2	12.5	1.0	1.4	8.8	33.5	14.5	47.0	.4	1.5	14.2
New York	-	108	49	4.3	58.7	3.0	5.6	29.1	199.6	345.3	548.7	5.3	6.1	161.8
North Carolina	-	87	80	12.9	116.2	11.3	19.1	89.4	227.0	270.7	497.2	4.3	13.6	122.9
Oregon	-	2	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Pennsylvania	-	54	47	7.1	66.3	6.4	10.6	52.5	160.6	83.2	243.7	1.9	10.4	126.2
South Carolina	-	30	29	6.8	56.0	5.7	9.5	43.1	140.7	106.1	246.6	(D)	7.9	79.7
Tennessee	-	45	41	8.7	74.3	7.2	12.8	56.2	158.5	111.8	264.7	2.4	12.8	143.3
Texas	-	7	5	.6	5.8	.4	.8	3.3	10.7	13.1	25.9	(D)	CC	(D)
Utah	E2	9	5	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Virginia	-	22	19	3.9	34.6	3.5	6.5	29.3	47.0	22.1	71.7	1.2	5.1	67.1
Wisconsin	-	3	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Industry 2321-11, Manufacturers														
United States	-	290	213	40.2	379.2	35.1	61.6	292.1	804.5	784.3	1 610.8	16.5	58.4	793.0
Alabama	-	29	29	9.4	84.2	8.4	15.0	69.6	119.9	166.0	304.0	2.1	10.0	121.4
Arizona	-	3	3	.4	2.5	.3	.4	1.5	6.5	10.5	16.6	(D)	BB	(D)
Arkansas	E1	3	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.0	25.8
California	E2	27	14	.9	11.8	.7	1.4	8.3	23.7	29.6	54.0	.2	2.4	32.3
Colorado	E3	2	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Florida	E1	19	10	.9	8.4	.8	1.6	6.9	18.1	14.0	32.3	2.5	1.4	18.2
Georgia	-	15	13	2.9	23.6	2.6	4.9	20.5	55.8	47.4	104.3	1.2	3.7	53.8
Hawaii	E2	9	6	.4	4.6	.4	.7	3.5	8.5	5.9	14.9	.3	.4	4.2
Indiana	-	2	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Kansas	-	3	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Kentucky	-	4	4	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2.3	35.7
Louisiana	E1	6	6	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Maine	-	2	2	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Maryland	-	2	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.9	16.5
Mississippi	E1	10	10	1.8	15.5	1.5	2.7	11.5	34.0	33.0	66.4	.3	1.8	22.9
New Jersey	-	11	5	1.0	10.4	.8	1.1	6.9	31.1	14.0	43.9	.4	.8	8.9
New York	E3	35	13	1.5	15.8	1.4	2.4	12.1	33.9	28.1	61.2	1.3	2.9	39.6
North Carolina	E1	35	32	5.5	49.3	5.1	8.6	41.6	101.9	111.1	212.0	1.6	5.7	58.8
Oregon	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Pennsylvania	E1	16	12	2.0	18.0	1.7	2.9	14.5	46.5	35.9	83.0	.6	5.2	71.4
South Carolina	-	14	13	2.6	23.5	2.3	3.8	19.2	78.7	64.4	142.6	(D)	4.3	54.5
Tennessee	-	15	12	3.0	25.8	2.6	4.7	20.9	57.4	47.5	106.8	.8	5.8	73.7
Texas	-	2	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Virginia	-	5	4	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.2	51.7
Wisconsin	-	3	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Industry 2321-22, Jobbers														
United States	-	118	56	9.5	109.5	5.5	10.1	39.4	509.5	829.4	1 330.7	10.1	7.4	287.2
Alabama	-	4	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
California	E4	22	6	.4	4.9	.2	.4	1.4	10.4	26.5	36.3	1.2	1.2	49.4
Georgia	E5	5	4	.9	8.0	.5	1.1	2.2	88.5	91.5	175.6	.6	BB	(D)
New York	-	44	16	1.6	32.7	.6	1.3	7.9	153.7	315.4	472.8	3.9	1.6	109.9
North Carolina	-	8	7	1.5	18.5	.7	1.2	4.7	53.2	149.7	203.1	.7	BB	(D)
Pennsylvania	-	4	4	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.8	13.0
South Carolina	-	3	3	1.5	10.0	.9	1.6	4.1	32.4	34.2	66.8	.6	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	-	4	4	1.6	13.0	1.0	1.6	5.4	51.6	54.6	98.5	(D)	CC	(D)
Virginia	-	2	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982											1977		
	E ¹	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 2321, MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR—Con.														
Industry 2321-33, Contractors														
United States	E2	193	155	12.9	101.7	11.9	20.7	86.7	144.2	19.3	163.4	2.7	16.0	119.0
Alabama	E3	8	8	1.0	7.2	.9	1.6	6.2	9.7	.9	10.5	.1	EE	(D)
Arizona	E9	3	2	.2	1.0	.1	.3	.8	1.1	.2	1.3	(D)	AA	(D)
California	E5	42	31	1.6	11.4	1.5	2.5	10.2	15.8	1.6	17.5	.1	EE	(D)
Florida	E4	21	16	1.0	6.7	.9	1.4	6.2	10.5	1.0	11.4	.1	.5	4.7
Georgia	E3	8	8	.9	7.4	.8	1.4	5.2	11.0	.7	11.8	.3	1.2	8.5
Hawaii	E5	4	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Kentucky	-	3	3	.3	2.2	.3	.5	1.8	3.2	.3	3.5	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Mississippi	-	7	7	.9	6.1	.8	1.3	4.8	8.3	1.1	9.3	.2	.8	4.6
New Jersey	E4	5	4	.2	2.0	.2	.3	1.8	2.1	.3	2.6	(Z)	BB	(D)
New York	E6	25	16	.7	5.7	.7	1.2	4.9	7.5	1.4	8.9	(Z)	1.3	9.7
North Carolina	-	18	16	1.5	12.9	1.4	2.6	11.4	17.2	4.5	21.5	.4	2.7	18.2
Pennsylvania	E1	20	18	2.2	18.2	2.1	3.5	15.8	28.5	3.0	31.4	.4	1.9	17.3
South Carolina	E9	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.8	5.9
Tennessee	E1	9	8	1.0	8.7	.8	1.6	6.3	12.2	2.0	14.2	.2	EE	(D)
Virginia	E3	4	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Industry 2321-44, Multiplant Company Contractors														
United States	E1	140	136	26.1	228.6	23.6	40.5	195.8	327.3	43.1	372.9	7.8	32.9	246.6
Alabama	-	6	6	1.1	9.2	1.0	1.8	8.0	15.9	1.8	17.3	(D)	3.2	26.0
Arizona	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Arkansas	E7	11	11	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	FF	(D)
Connecticut	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Georgia	-	15	15	4.4	39.1	4.0	7.3	33.6	66.8	9.7	76.2	(D)	3.9	28.4
Illinois	-	1	1	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Maryland	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Massachusetts	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Mississippi	E2	4	4	1.0	7.3	.9	1.3	5.9	7.8	1.9	9.3	(D)	2.3	13.3
New York	-	4	4	.4	4.4	.4	.7	4.2	4.5	.4	5.7	(D)	BB	(D)
North Carolina	E1	26	25	4.4	35.6	4.0	6.6	31.7	54.7	5.3	60.6	1.6	4.9	29.7
Pennsylvania	E1	14	13	2.3	23.1	2.1	3.5	17.7	29.0	2.4	31.9	.9	2.4	24.4
South Carolina	E2	12	12	2.4	20.9	2.2	3.7	18.2	27.5	7.3	34.9	1.3	2.9	19.4
Tennessee	E3	17	17	3.1	26.8	2.8	4.9	23.5	37.3	7.6	45.3	.3	4.9	35.5
Texas	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia	-	11	11	2.3	21.3	2.1	3.7	18.1	27.6	1.2	29.2	(D)	1.5	11.3
INDUSTRY 2322, MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR														
United States	-	77	51	11.0	99.1	10.0	16.8	82.0	210.2	206.7	429.4	3.3	15.1	218.2
Alabama	-	2	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.6	5.9
Arizona	-	2	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Florida	E2	4	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Georgia	E1	11	10	1.7	15.2	1.6	3.0	13.3	24.2	24.9	48.5	.3	EE	(D)
Kentucky	-	5	4	FF	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	FF	(D)
Louisiana	-	1	1	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
New York	-	12	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	3.9
North Carolina	-	4	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Oklahoma	-	3	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Pennsylvania	-	9	6	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.8	6.0
South Carolina	-	5	5	1.2	10.1	1.1	1.7	8.1	13.0	21.4	35.0	(D)	1.4	14.4
Tennessee	-	4	4	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Wisconsin	-	2	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
INDUSTRY 2323, MEN'S AND BOYS' NECKWEAR														
United States	E2	170	91	6.7	83.0	5.3	9.0	50.2	184.5	148.3	335.0	4.9	6.3	117.5
California	E2	17	8	.7	9.6	.5	.9	5.7	26.0	20.8	46.7	.4	CC	(D)
Connecticut	-	5	4	.2	2.3	.2	.3	1.3	4.0	3.8	7.8	(Z)	.3	6.1
Louisiana	-	3	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Maryland	-	3	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Massachusetts	E8	8	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.2	2.8
New Jersey	-	12	7	.3	2.8	.2	.4	1.8	9.2	4.8	14.2	.1	.3	3.5
New York	E4	77	38	2.4	31.8	2.1	3.5	21.8	63.5	57.0	121.1	3.4	2.3	45.8
North Carolina	E1	11	8	.8	8.8	.7	1.1	5.0	18.6	12.2	31.7	(D)	.7	11.5
Ohio	E2	2	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Pennsylvania	E1	6	5	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Washington	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982											1977		
	E ¹	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 2327, MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS														
United States	E1	356	268	56.9	564.9	49.4	87.3	426.9	1 111.2	1 052.5	2 165.4	35.7	70.9	845.6
Alabama	E4	23	22	FF	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5.4	56.5
Arizona	-	3	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Arkansas	-	9	9	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.2	51.0
California	E3	31	8	.6	6.6	.5	1.0	5.1	12.1	11.0	23.1	(D)	2.0	26.2
Connecticut	-	3	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Florida	-	6	5	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.0	9.7
Georgia	E1	47	44	9.7	91.0	8.3	15.1	67.2	174.7	147.7	322.2	4.7	9.5	107.1
Indiana	-	5	4	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Kentucky	-	3	3	1.0	9.1	1.0	1.8	8.0	18.4	7.9	25.8	.1	EE	(D)
Louisiana	E2	4	4	1.0	7.4	1.0	1.6	6.4	9.9	5.1	15.1	.1	2.7	25.8
Maryland	E2	12	8	.6	6.4	.5	.9	4.2	14.4	15.6	30.0	.1	.5	6.8
Massachusetts	E1	12	7	.8	10.5	.7	1.2	7.1	19.6	23.9	44.3	.5	.9	15.5
Mississippi	-	15	14	4.4	39.2	3.9	6.8	31.8	76.4	41.8	122.6	(D)	4.5	46.9
Missouri	-	14	13	3.5	28.0	3.1	5.5	22.7	59.4	43.7	103.6	1.0	2.3	21.6
New York	E2	57	25	1.7	20.6	1.3	2.3	12.4	69.5	126.8	197.2	1.1	7.8	108.3
North Carolina	-	7	7	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Ohio	E1	5	5	.5	4.5	.5	.7	4.3	7.6	3.9	11.5	(D)	.8	8.5
Oklahoma	-	5	5	1.3	13.2	1.3	2.5	12.4	16.9	7.4	23.9	(D)	EE	(D)
Pennsylvania	E1	34	25	3.8	37.5	3.5	5.6	32.8	60.1	27.6	89.4	2.2	4.8	49.1
South Carolina	-	2	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	-	15	14	3.8	39.9	3.3	6.6	32.6	77.9	59.4	140.8	3.9	5.8	54.7
Texas	-	24	22	9.0	103.7	7.6	13.4	70.0	201.9	297.5	498.6	1.5	10.6	136.0
Virginia	-	6	6	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.9	26.9
West Virginia	-	2	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Industry 2327-11, Manufacturers														
United States	E1	139	102	24.4	239.9	20.6	36.1	177.3	507.6	457.2	971.9	23.5	40.8	463.4
Alabama	-	5	5	1.1	10.5	1.0	1.7	8.0	14.8	12.1	27.0	(D)	2.0	27.0
Arizona	-	2	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Arkansas	-	6	6	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2.4	44.3
California	E6	14	4	.2	2.6	.2	.3	1.9	4.1	3.7	7.9	.1	1.5	21.6
Florida	-	3	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Georgia	E2	19	17	4.2	39.4	3.5	6.2	28.5	78.0	63.9	142.8	(D)	3.5	30.3
Indiana	-	2	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Kentucky	-	2	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Louisiana	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.3	15.0
Maryland	E9	6	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Massachusetts	E1	8	4	.6	8.2	.5	.9	5.6	14.4	16.1	31.2	(D)	.7	12.2
Mississippi	-	5	4	2.0	19.7	1.7	2.8	14.7	47.2	35.7	87.2	.8	1.4	17.0
Missouri	-	4	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.7	7.0
New York	E8	17	8	.4	4.4	.4	.6	3.3	6.9	8.6	15.6	.2	6.2	68.2
North Carolina	-	7	7	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Ohio	-	3	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Pennsylvania	E1	9	6	.9	10.0	.8	1.4	8.1	19.1	16.9	37.3	.5	1.6	19.0
South Carolina	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	-	12	11	3.4	35.6	2.9	5.9	29.3	72.5	59.0	134.6	3.8	4.1	43.5
Texas	-	8	6	FF	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	8.1	68.5
Virginia	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
West Virginia	-	2	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Industry 2327-22, Jobbers														
United States	-	53	25	4.2	69.9	2.1	3.9	19.1	242.5	522.7	758.0	3.3	3.8	167.9
Alabama	E9	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Georgia	-	4	4	.8	11.2	.5	.9	3.9	42.4	69.2	109.9	(D)	.6	32.2
Indiana	-	1	1	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Missouri	-	4	4	.7	5.8	.6	1.1	3.8	18.4	32.4	50.9	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
New York	E1	23	8	.5	10.2	.2	.4	3.7	53.7	116.8	171.2	.6	.6	33.1
Texas	-	2	2	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Industry 2327-33, Independent Contractors														
United States	E3	95	72	10.7	89.7	9.8	16.9	76.6	129.7	27.0	158.3	3.7	9.0	75.7
Alabama	E6	8	7	1.3	10.3	1.2	2.0	8.9	14.1	2.9	17.2	.3	.9	6.8
California	E1	9	4	.3	3.1	.3	.6	2.8	5.6	.3	5.9	.1	.3	2.8
Georgia	E2	10	9	1.9	14.7	1.6	2.8	11.7	21.0	5.4	26.4	.4	1.9	16.2
Louisiana	E9	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Maryland	E1	3	3	.2	2.0	.2	.4	1.7	2.7	.3	3.0	(Z)	(NA)	(NA)
Mississippi	-	4	4	1.2	10.1	1.1	2.0	8.4	16.0	3.0	19.2	(D)	BB	(D)
Missouri	E4	2	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
New York	E6	15	7	.6	4.2	.6	.9	3.7	6.5	1.1	7.6	.2	.6	4.3
Pennsylvania	E1	18	15	2.0	19.9	1.8	3.1	17.8	29.2	9.0	38.5	1.5	1.6	15.2
Tennessee	-	2	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Texas	-	4	4	.6	5.9	.6	1.1	5.4	8.1	.5	9.0	(D)	BB	(D)
Virginia	E2	3	3	.5	3.5	.5	.9	3.2	4.7	.7	5.4	(D)	CC	(D)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	E¹	1982										1977		
		All establishments²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 2327, MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS—Con.														
Industry 2327-44, Multiplant Company Contractors														
United States	-	69	69	17.5	165.3	16.9	30.5	153.9	231.3	45.6	277.2	5.2	17.3	138.6
Alabama	-	9	9	2.6	28.8	2.6	5.1	27.5	38.8	6.7	45.5	2.2	2.4	22.7
Arizona	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Arkansas	-	2	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Georgia	-	14	14	2.9	25.6	2.7	5.1	23.2	33.3	9.2	43.1	.8	3.5	28.4
Indiana	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Kentucky	-	1	1	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Louisiana	-	2	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Mississippi	-	6	6	1.2	9.5	1.1	2.0	8.7	13.2	3.1	16.2	(D)	1.7	13.4
Missouri	-	4	4	1.4	12.0	1.3	2.2	10.2	23.5	2.2	25.7	.4	EE	(D)
New York	E3	2	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.4	2.6
Oklahoma	-	5	5	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Pennsylvania	-	4	4	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.5	14.5
Tennessee	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Texas	-	10	10	4.1	39.6	4.0	7.0	37.8	54.0	4.6	58.5	.4	EE	(D)
Virginia	-	2	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
INDUSTRY 2328, MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING														
United States	-	554	461	91.0	838.7	79.6	135.4	642.1	2 399.2	2 168.2	4 661.2	58.1	113.7	1 765.4
Alabama	-	46	42	7.8	68.7	7.1	12.4	57.4	113.8	83.0	204.9	15.4	7.4	81.2
Arizona	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Arkansas	-	6	5	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.4	9.8
California	-	30	21	2.9	29.8	2.6	4.2	23.0	97.2	82.5	190.8	.7	2.5	99.4
Colorado	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Florida	E3	7	5	.8	8.1	.7	1.1	6.7	12.8	6.7	19.6	.4	.9	9.3
Georgia	E1	53	49	10.2	93.5	8.8	15.1	68.5	257.4	212.2	465.8	4.8	10.9	157.9
Illinois	E5	12	8	.8	7.3	.7	1.3	5.9	13.0	9.2	22.5	(D)	EE	(D)
Indiana	-	11	8	1.2	12.1	1.1	1.8	8.4	27.1	39.0	64.4	.4	1.9	31.8
Iowa	-	6	6	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Kansas	-	6	6	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Kentucky	-	37	34	5.8	51.5	5.2	8.5	41.6	118.7	87.3	209.2	2.4	7.0	72.7
Louisiana	-	9	8	1.0	8.3	1.0	1.7	7.2	17.9	11.4	30.0	(D)	1.4	16.8
Maryland	E2	7	5	.6	5.2	.5	1.0	4.4	13.8	7.9	21.5	.4	.9	20.5
Mississippi	-	42	41	9.6	76.8	8.8	14.5	66.9	130.0	165.7	307.0	4.4	13.5	136.6
Missouri	-	26	21	4.6	40.9	4.2	7.4	36.2	62.2	31.2	93.8	1.9	5.4	65.5
New Mexico	-	5	5	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
New York	E2	27	9	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.9	13.0
North Carolina	-	19	18	2.3	19.5	2.1	3.5	15.9	41.1	19.3	60.9	1.1	2.9	31.2
Ohio	-	9	5	.4	4.3	.3	.6	3.3	22.7	36.0	58.6	.2	.2	2.6
Oklahoma	-	13	13	2.5	22.5	2.4	4.0	19.4	63.8	63.7	134.3	1.0	4.3	78.5
Pennsylvania	E6	22	10	1.0	10.3	.9	1.6	8.0	23.9	30.8	54.1	.2	2.1	25.2
South Carolina	-	5	4	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Tennessee	-	63	59	13.8	131.5	11.6	19.9	94.0	437.0	402.7	866.3	10.3	18.7	316.9
Texas	-	64	55	16.2	156.0	13.7	22.9	111.4	437.9	338.2	809.3	6.9	18.3	305.0
Virginia	-	11	11	2.7	22.3	2.3	4.2	17.0	72.6	113.6	196.2	1.7	4.2	128.6
Wisconsin	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Industry 2328-11, Manufacturers														
United States	-	279	238	55.0	517.1	48.3	79.7	385.4	1 491.5	1 237.2	2 747.7	28.3	65.0	1 027.3
Alabama	-	18	17	2.6	22.4	2.4	4.2	17.7	36.5	42.9	79.2	.9	2.3	31.1
Arizona	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Arkansas	-	4	4	.8	6.5	.8	1.5	5.9	27.7	18.7	46.1	.2	.7	5.2
California	-	11	8	2.0	22.3	1.7	2.7	16.4	53.8	40.4	91.4	.5	1.9	33.2
Colorado	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Georgia	E1	24	22	6.0	58.8	5.1	8.6	39.7	193.8	175.4	366.4	3.6	7.3	117.6
Illinois	E6	7	5	.4	4.7	.4	.7	3.6	8.9	7.7	17.2	.2	.8	7.8
Indiana	-	7	6	1.1	10.5	1.0	1.6	7.8	22.7	30.6	52.5	.3	EE	(D)
Iowa	-	5	5	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Kansas	E5	2	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.6	5.5
Kentucky	-	24	24	4.1	35.8	3.7	6.0	29.4	99.4	83.8	185.7	1.4	4.0	46.5
Louisiana	-	4	4	.6	4.0	.5	.9	3.3	11.4	7.8	19.8	(D)	.9	12.6
Mississippi	-	24	24	5.7	47.3	5.2	8.4	40.2	72.4	94.6	177.4	2.6	8.3	85.2
Missouri	-	11	9	1.4	10.7	1.3	2.0	8.8	22.6	21.2	44.0	.1	2.1	25.3
New Mexico	-	5	5	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
New York	E2	13	5	.4	4.7	.4	.7	3.9	7.8	8.4	16.4	.3	CC	(D)
North Carolina	-	7	6	1.0	8.9	.9	1.4	6.8	27.1	17.2	44.8	.7	1.6	19.9
Ohio	-	8	4	.3	3.5	.2	.5	2.6	5.0	5.8	10.8	.2	AA	(D)
Oklahoma	E1	6	6	1.1	10.5	1.0	1.7	9.7	16.9	21.2	39.8	.1	1.7	15.1
Pennsylvania	-	7	4	.5	4.9	.5	.7	4.2	8.7	5.9	13.4	(Z)	1.0	12.8
Tennessee	-	33	32	10.2	101.4	9.0	15.5	73.0	389.4	290.7	682.6	9.7	11.0	233.3
Texas	-	40	34	12.5	120.1	10.6	17.1	82.7	373.9	278.2	661.0	4.6	11.8	227.1
Virginia	-	3	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Wisconsin	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	1982										1977		
		All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 2328, MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING—Con.														
Industry 2328-22, Jobbers														
United States	-	45	29	6.1	62.5	4.4	7.9	33.1	545.3	845.9	1 462.3	4.9	7.1	318.3
Alabama	-	1	1	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Georgia	-	2	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.7	21.0
Kansas	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Mississippi	-	4	4	.7	5.8	.7	.9	5.2	28.2	65.1	94.0	(D)	BB	(D)
New York	E1	9	3	.3	3.0	.1	.2	.9	34.1	31.9	66.0	(Z)	(NA)	(NA)
Oklahoma	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Tennessee	-	4	4	.7	5.2	.3	.3	1.8	1.2	97.0	119.7	(D)	EE	(D)
Texas	-	5	3	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Virginia	-	2	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Industry 2328-33, Independent Contractors														
United States	E2	97	69	8.4	68.2	7.3	12.6	56.0	99.6	19.9	120.6	2.8	10.0	81.4
Alabama	E2	9	7	.8	6.1	.7	1.2	5.4	7.6	1.0	8.6	.2	.5	3.4
California	E1	15	12	.8	5.7	.8	1.2	4.9	8.5	1.3	9.8	.1	.5	4.2
Florida	E7	4	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Georgia	E2	7	6	.6	4.4	.5	.9	3.5	6.3	.6	7.1	.3	1.1	7.3
Illinois	-	3	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Kentucky	E4	5	3	.2	1.3	.2	.2	1.2	2.0	.4	2.5	.1	BB	(D)
Mississippi	-	6	6	1.9	14.2	1.8	3.1	12.7	17.8	3.0	21.0	(D)	EE	(D)
Missouri	-	5	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
North Carolina	-	5	5	.6	5.0	.5	.8	4.1	6.9	1.4	8.2	.1	.8	7.5
Pennsylvania	E6	5	2	.2	1.6	.2	.4	1.5	3.5	.6	4.1	.1	.9	9.0
Tennessee	E2	12	11	1.4	13.9	1.1	1.9	10.1	21.5	4.2	25.8	.3	EE	(D)
Texas	E3	6	5	.4	2.5	.3	.5	2.2	3.5	.6	4.5	.1	.9	7.8
Virginia	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Industry 2328-44, Multiplant Company Contractors														
United States	E1	133	125	21.6	190.9	19.6	35.2	167.5	262.9	65.1	330.6	22.0	31.6	338.5
Alabama	E2	18	17	3.9	36.3	3.6	6.3	31.3	46.0	8.2	55.7	(D)	4.6	46.7
Florida	-	2	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Georgia	E1	20	19	3.1	24.7	2.8	4.9	22.4	38.9	14.5	51.3	.8	1.8	12.0
Kansas	E3	2	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Kentucky	-	8	7	1.6	14.4	1.3	2.2	11.0	17.3	3.1	21.0	.9	2.5	20.8
Louisiana	-	3	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	2.1
Maryland	E4	4	4	.5	4.1	.5	.9	3.8	8.4	2.1	10.5	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Mississippi	E2	8	7	1.3	9.5	1.2	2.1	8.8	11.7	2.9	14.6	.5	3.4	24.9
Missouri	-	10	10	2.5	25.1	2.3	4.5	23.0	32.0	9.5	41.7	(D)	2.5	20.5
North Carolina	-	7	7	.7	5.6	.7	1.2	5.0	7.1	.7	7.8	.3	.5	3.7
Oklahoma	E6	5	5	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2.0	47.1
Pennsylvania	E9	5	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
South Carolina	-	3	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Tennessee	E2	14	12	1.4	10.9	1.3	2.2	9.1	24.9	10.8	38.2	.2	4.5	31.2
Texas	-	13	13	2.4	23.8	2.1	4.0	20.5	27.8	2.7	30.9	(D)	5.3	51.4
Virginia	E4	5	5	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
INDUSTRY 2329, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C.														
United States	E1	646	386	44.6	432.8	38.6	68.5	323.0	931.3	745.3	1 658.3	18.3	43.8	539.8
Alabama	-	11	7	FF	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Arizona	-	3	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Arkansas	-	7	6	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.9	9.0
California	E2	83	31	3.1	32.4	2.3	4.1	20.3	68.0	67.6	131.8	2.2	3.4	42.3
Colorado	-	13	8	.7	8.0	.6	1.2	6.6	22.8	12.0	34.6	.1	.7	7.7
Connecticut	-	5	4	.2	2.0	.2	.4	1.5	5.5	6.3	11.7	.1	BB	(D)
Delaware	-	2	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Florida	E7	23	13	.9	7.6	.8	1.3	5.5	17.1	10.7	27.7	(D)	.8	7.9
Georgia	-	25	19	2.1	17.2	1.9	3.3	14.0	42.4	33.9	76.5	.3	EE	(D)
Hawaii	-	5	3	.2	1.4	.1	.3	1.1	1.8	1.8	3.6	(Z)	AA	(D)
Illinois	E3	9	4	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.2	2.4
Iowa	-	7	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Kansas	E1	6	4	.5	5.4	.4	.8	4.4	12.4	10.4	23.2	(D)	CC	(D)
Kentucky	-	9	4	.7	6.2	.7	1.3	5.6	15.4	6.0	21.5	.2	.8	6.1
Louisiana	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Maryland	-	5	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Massachusetts	E1	20	10	1.0	9.8	.8	1.3	6.5	24.3	25.6	49.7	.3	.8	7.9
Michigan	-	9	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.6	11.0
Minnesota	E2	20	12	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.9	13.4
Mississippi	-	17	16	2.2	20.4	1.8	3.3	13.0	40.2	15.6	56.3	.4	EE	(D)
Missouri	-	18	14	1.7	15.4	1.5	2.4	10.9	44.4	48.6	90.8	(D)	2.2	36.1
Nebraska	-	3	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
New Hampshire	E5	5	4	.2	1.7	.2	.3	1.3	3.0	1.8	4.8	.1	.3	3.5
New Jersey	E2	25	11	.5	5.8	.4	.7	3.1	21.7	23.6	43.8	.1	1.9	36.9
New York	E1	102	50	4.1	43.3	3.6	6.7	31.4	107.6	82.6	189.0	1.2	4.5	66.6
North Carolina	-	17	13	1.6	13.6	1.4	2.2	9.8	29.5	13.2	41.7	1.2	1.7	12.8
Ohio	E1	11	7	1.0	11.1	.8	1.3	6.4	21.5	25.6	47.8	.4	.4	5.6
Oregon	-	6	5	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Pennsylvania	E1	48	33	3.8	36.6	3.4	5.7	29.1	64.0	43.2	108.0	.7	3.7	44.5
South Carolina	-	7	7	1.1	10.0	1.0	1.9	7.9	17.3	11.1	27.6	(D)	.9	7.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982											1977		
	E ¹	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 2329, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C.—Con.														
South Dakota -----	-	3	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Tennessee -----	-	36	26	FF	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.1	28.3
Texas -----	E2	13	5	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.7	18.5
Utah -----	-	8	7	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.1	10.7
Vermont -----	-	4	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	3.9
Virginia -----	-	11	9	FF	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Washington -----	-	24	17	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2.4	37.0
Wisconsin -----	-	10	9	.6	7.1	.5	.9	5.1	11.5	8.7	20.4	(D)	.9	11.6
Industry 2329-11, Manufacturers														
United States -----	E1	306	192	24.3	240.8	21.0	37.8	182.4	532.9	463.7	982.0	10.0	24.7	321.0
Alabama -----	-	3	2	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Arizona -----	-	2	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Arkansas -----	-	4	4	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
California -----	E1	37	18	2.3	23.2	1.7	2.9	15.6	45.7	42.5	83.8	1.7	1.7	21.8
Colorado -----	-	12	7	.6	7.6	.5	1.0	6.3	22.1	11.9	33.8	.1	.7	7.7
Connecticut -----	E7	4	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Delaware -----	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Florida -----	E8	13	6	.5	4.5	.4	.8	3.3	10.2	6.8	16.8	.3	.4	5.1
Georgia -----	-	16	11	1.4	11.6	1.3	2.3	9.8	32.1	25.3	57.5	.1	1.0	11.8
Iowa -----	-	7	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Kentucky -----	-	5	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Louisiana -----	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Maryland -----	-	2	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Massachusetts -----	E2	10	4	.4	3.3	.3	.5	2.3	10.9	3.5	14.4	.2	.7	7.2
Michigan -----	E1	4	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.6	11.0
Minnesota -----	E3	15	9	.5	5.4	.5	1.0	4.5	12.7	8.9	21.7	.2	.8	12.7
Mississippi -----	-	5	5	.9	8.6	.7	1.6	5.4	22.2	13.0	35.2	.2	CC	(D)
Missouri -----	-	7	6	.9	7.0	.8	1.3	5.5	23.7	18.2	40.5	(D)	.7	11.3
Nebraska -----	-	3	3	.4	3.4	.3	.6	3.1	10.5	7.7	17.6	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
New York -----	E1	34	21	2.1	22.7	1.7	3.2	15.4	46.0	44.8	89.9	.8	2.6	36.0
North Carolina -----	-	5	4	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.3	10.0
Ohio -----	E3	8	5	.6	6.3	.5	.9	4.5	10.9	9.4	20.3	.2	.4	5.6
Oregon -----	-	2	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.4	5.4
Pennsylvania -----	E1	23	18	2.2	21.6	2.0	3.4	17.1	43.4	35.6	78.6	.6	1.6	22.7
South Carolina -----	-	3	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee -----	-	16	13	2.5	23.0	2.1	3.7	17.3	45.6	36.7	83.1	1.2	2.4	23.5
Texas -----	E1	8	3	.2	2.4	.2	.4	1.8	5.2	3.7	8.8	(Z)	.7	10.9
Utah -----	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	2.9
Vermont -----	-	2	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	3.9
Washington -----	-	16	12	1.3	15.7	1.0	2.0	10.5	26.3	28.9	56.2	.3	1.5	28.9
Wisconsin -----	-	5	5	.4	4.4	.3	.6	3.6	8.8	6.7	15.7	.1	.3	5.2
Industry 2329-22, Jobbers														
United States -----	E1	81	33	3.8	42.4	2.5	4.5	18.4	164.8	237.2	398.1	2.4	2.2	75.4
Alabama -----	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
California -----	E3	19	4	.3	4.6	.2	.3	1.4	15.0	24.1	39.4	.4	BB	(D)
Georgia -----	-	2	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Massachusetts -----	E1	3	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
New York -----	-	16	3	.2	2.7	.1	.2	1.2	35.4	30.7	65.0	.1	.4	13.9
Ohio -----	-	2	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
South Dakota -----	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee -----	-	5	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Utah -----	-	3	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Vermont -----	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Industry 2329-33, Independent Contractors														
United States -----	-	209	121	9.4	80.7	8.5	14.8	63.6	128.2	24.5	153.7	2.1	9.9	84.6
California -----	-	25	9	.5	4.5	.5	.8	3.3	7.4	.8	8.3	.1	1.1	9.2
Florida -----	-	7	5	.3	2.4	.2	.4	1.9	5.4	.4	5.8	.1	BB	(D)
Georgia -----	E3	7	6	.4	3.5	.4	.7	2.5	5.1	1.1	6.2	(Z)	.7	5.2
Kentucky -----	E2	4	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Massachusetts -----	-	6	3	.3	3.3	.3	.5	2.7	4.6	.9	5.9	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Mississippi -----	-	8	7	.9	6.6	.8	1.2	5.0	10.0	.6	10.7	.1	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey -----	E1	12	6	.2	2.1	.2	.4	1.8	10.8	3.0	12.9	(Z)	.9	8.2
New York -----	-	50	25	1.8	17.3	1.7	3.2	14.5	25.2	7.1	33.2	.2	1.3	14.3
North Carolina -----	E1	8	6	.6	6.2	.5	.9	4.1	9.5	1.7	11.5	(D)	AA	(D)
Pennsylvania -----	-	20	14	1.3	12.1	1.2	2.1	10.1	17.1	3.8	20.9	.1	1.3	10.0
South Carolina -----	-	3	3	.3	2.6	.3	.5	2.0	3.8	.5	4.3	(Z)	.3	2.7
Tennessee -----	-	11	7	.4	3.0	.4	.6	2.3	5.3	.2	5.4	.1	CC	(D)
Washington -----	-	6	4	.2	1.5	.2	.4	1.3	1.7	.4	2.1	(Z)	.3	2.6
Wisconsin -----	-	5	4	.2	2.6	.2	.3	1.5	2.7	2.0	4.7	(D)	BB	(D)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982											1977	
	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
	E ¹	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					
INDUSTRY 2329, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C.—Con.													
Industry 2329-44, Multiplant Company Contractors													
United States	-	50	40	7.2	69.0	6.5	11.4	58.6	105.4	19.9	124.4	3.8	58.8
Alabama	E7	3	2	.3	2.8	.3	.6	2.6	3.9	.5	4.4	(D)	(NA)
Arkansas	-	3	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)
Kansas	-	2	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Mississippi	E2	4	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.8	4.9
Missouri	-	5	5	.6	5.2	.6	.9	4.6	7.5	1.4	9.0	(D)	5.7
Pennsylvania	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
South Carolina	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Tennessee	-	4	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Texas	E2	4	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Utah	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.6	4.9
Virginia	-	7	7	FF	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown for those States where estimated data based on administrative records data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during year.

³Statistics for some producing States have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for States with 150 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: AA—150 to 249 employees; BB—250 to 499 employees; CC—500 to 999 employees; EE—1,000 to 2,499 employees; FF—2,500 employees or more.

⁴Beginning in 1982, all respondents were requested to report their inventories at cost or market prior to adjustment to LIFO cost. This is a change from prior years in which respondents were permitted to value their inventories using any generally accepted accounting method. Consequently, data for inventories and value added by manufacture are not comparable to prior-year data.

Table 3a. Summary Statistics for the Industry: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Men's and boys' suits and coats (SIC 2311)					Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear (SIC 2321)				
	Total	Manuf- actu- rers (SIC 2311- 11)	Jobbers (SIC 2311- 22)	Independ- ent contractors (SIC 2311- 33)	Multiplant company contractors (SIC 2311- 44)	Total	Manuf- actu- rers (SIC 2321- 11)	Jobbers (SIC 2321- 22)	Independ- ent contractors (SIC 2321- 33)	Multiplant company contractors (SIC 2321- 44)
		(SIC 2311- 11)	(SIC 2311- 22)	(SIC 2311- 33)	(SIC 2311- 44)		(SIC 2321- 11)	(SIC 2321- 22)	(SIC 2321- 33)	(SIC 2321- 44)
Companies ¹.....number...	443	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	535	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
All establishments ².....do...	528	195	82	185	66	741	290	118	193	140
With 1 to 19 employees.....do...	185	63	45	69	8	181	77	62	38	4
With 20 to 99 employees.....do...	154	47	23	67	17	259	77	31	115	36
With 100 employees or more.....do...	189	85	14	49	41	301	136	25	40	100
All employees:										
Average for year.....1,000...	75.0	39.2	5.6	16.6	13.6	88.7	40.2	9.5	12.9	26.1
Annual payroll ³.....mil. dol...	876.7	483.8	78.9	174.9	139.2	819.0	379.2	109.5	101.7	228.6
Production workers:										
Average for year.....1,000...	64.8	32.9	3.9	15.4	12.5	76.0	35.1	5.5	11.9	23.6
March.....do...	66.0	33.5	3.9	16.1	12.5	76.5	35.5	5.5	12.0	23.5
May.....do...	65.2	33.2	3.9	15.5	12.6	76.5	35.4	5.3	12.0	23.8
August.....do...	64.1	32.5	3.9	15.0	12.6	76.3	35.2	5.6	12.0	23.5
November.....do...	63.9	32.6	3.9	15.1	12.3	74.7	34.4	5.4	11.5	23.4
Hours.....millions...	116.5	58.5	7.0	27.7	23.2	132.9	61.6	10.1	20.7	40.5
January to March.....do...	29.9	14.9	1.8	7.2	6.0	32.8	15.1	2.5	5.1	10.0
April to June.....do...	30.5	15.4	1.8	7.3	6.0	34.6	16.0	2.6	5.4	10.6
July to September.....do...	27.8	13.9	1.7	6.6	5.6	32.8	15.2	2.6	5.0	10.0
October to December.....do...	28.3	14.3	1.7	6.6	5.6	32.7	15.3	2.4	5.1	9.9
Wages.....mil. dol...	657.7	352.4	35.6	149.0	120.7	614.0	292.1	39.4	86.7	195.8
Value added by manufacture ⁴.....do...	1 681.2	928.4	310.0	245.0	197.9	1 785.5	804.5	509.5	144.2	327.3
Cost of materials, etc. ⁵.....do...	1 397.4	706.5	618.1	40.9	31.9	1 676.0	784.3	829.4	19.3	43.1
Materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed.....do...	897.7	563.5	281.1	29.1	24.0	1 182.8	683.2	454.7	13.5	31.5
Resales.....do...	77.3	38.6	38.5	.1	(Z)	142.9	49.1	93.4	.4	(Z)
Fuels consumed ⁶.....do...	10.6	6.2	1.0	2.0	1.4	6.0	2.8	.5	.7	2.0
Purchased electric energy ⁷.....do...	26.8	10.9	8.0	3.4	4.5	21.8	11.4	3.2	1.9	5.3
Contract work.....do...	385.0	87.3	289.5	6.2	2.0	322.4	37.8	277.7	2.8	4.1
Value of shipments, including resales.....do...	3 059.7	1 633.3	907.3	287.9	231.2	3 477.7	1 610.8	1 330.7	163.4	372.9
Value of resales.....do...	84.9	43.5	41.3	.1	(Z)	187.6	69.4	117.4	.8	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3a. **Summary Statistics for the Industry: 1982—Con.**

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Men's and boys' suits and coats (SIC 2311)					Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear (SIC 2321)				
	Total	Manufacturers (SIC 2311-11)	Jobbers (SIC 2311-22)	Independent contractors (SIC 2311-33)	Multiplant company contractors (SIC 2311-44)	Total	Manufacturers (SIC 2321-11)	Jobbers (SIC 2321-22)	Independent contractors (SIC 2321-33)	Multiplant company contractors (SIC 2321-44)
Manufacturers' inventories (see tables 3b and 3c)										
Capital expenditures for plant and equipment ^a.....mil. dol....	29.2	15.7	2.3	6.0	5.0	41.4	18.7	10.8	3.3	8.5
New capital expenditures.....do.....	24.6	12.2	2.0	5.8	4.6	37.2	16.5	10.1	2.7	7.8
New buildings and other structures.....do.....	7.7	3.9	.8	2.0	.9	7.6	4.8	1.0	1.0	.8
New machinery and equipment.....do.....	17.0	8.3	1.2	3.8	3.7	29.6	11.7	9.1	1.7	7.1
Used capital expenditures.....do.....	4.6	3.6	.4	.3	.4	4.3	2.2	.7	.7	.7
Primary product specialization ratio ^a.....percent....	92	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	88	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Coverage ratio ¹⁰.....do.....	93	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	73	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Item	Men's and boys' underwear (SIC 2322)	Men's and boys' neckwear (SIC 2323)	Men's and boys' separate trousers (SIC 2327)					Independent contractors (SIC 2327-33)	Multiplant company contractors (SIC 2327-44)	
			Total	Manufacturers (SIC 2327-11)	Jobbers (SIC 2327-22)					
Companies ¹.....number....	61	165	269	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			
All establishments ².....do.....	77	170	356	139	53	95	69			
With 1 to 19 employees.....do.....	26	79	88	37	28	23	-			
With 20 to 99 employees.....do.....	22	73	82	33	15	25	9			
With 100 employees or more.....do.....	29	18	186	69	10	47	60			
All employees:										
Average for year.....1,000....	11.0	6.7	56.9	24.4	4.2	10.7	17.5			
Annual payroll ³.....mil. dol....	99.1	83.0	564.9	239.9	69.9	89.7	165.3			
Production workers:										
Average for year.....1,000....	10.0	5.3	49.4	20.6	2.1	9.8	16.9			
March.....do.....	9.8	5.2	50.3	21.1	2.0	10.0	17.3			
May.....do.....	10.0	5.2	49.3	20.5	2.1	9.8	16.9			
August.....do.....	9.9	5.3	48.9	20.7	2.1	9.6	16.4			
November.....do.....	10.2	5.4	49.2	20.2	2.1	9.7	17.2			
Hours.....millions....	16.8	9.0	87.3	36.1	3.9	16.9	30.5			
January to March.....do.....	4.0	2.2	22.2	9.0	.9	4.3	8.0			
April to June.....do.....	4.2	2.2	22.3	9.2	1.0	4.4	7.6			
July to September.....do.....	4.1	2.2	20.8	8.6	1.0	4.0	7.2			
October to December.....do.....	4.5	2.3	21.9	9.2	1.0	4.2	7.6			
Wages.....mil. dol....	82.0	50.2	426.9	177.3	19.1	76.6	153.9			
Value added by manufacture ⁴.....do.....	210.2	184.5	1 111.2	507.6	242.5	129.7	231.3			
Cost of materials, etc. ⁵.....do.....	206.7	148.3	1 052.5	457.2	522.7	27.0	45.6			
Materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed.....do.....	177.5	127.7	695.2	377.0	259.6	21.5	37.1			
Resales.....do.....	(D)	5.4	5.4	4.2	(Z)	1.3	-			
Fuels consumed ⁶.....do.....	.9	.5	5.9	2.6	.6	1.0	1.7			
Purchased electric energy ⁷.....do.....	4.6	2.0	15.5	7.7	1.5	1.9	4.3			
Contract work.....do.....	(D)	12.6	330.5	65.8	260.9	1.4	2.4			
Value of shipments, including resales.....do.....	429.4	335.0	2 165.4	971.9	758.0	158.3	277.2			
Value of resales.....do.....	(D)	12.4	7.7	6.4	(Z)	1.3	-			
Manufacturers' inventories (see tables 3b and 3c)										
Capital expenditures for plant and equipment ^a.....do.....	3.4	5.0	36.8	23.8	3.3	3.8	5.7			
New capital expenditures.....do.....	3.3	4.9	35.7	23.5	3.3	3.7	5.2			
New buildings and other structures.....do.....	1.2	.1	5.1	3.1	.5	.5	1.1			
New machinery and equipment.....do.....	2.1	4.8	30.6	20.5	2.8	3.2	4.2			
Used capital expenditures.....do.....	.2	.1	1.1	.4	(Z)	.2	.5			
Primary product specialization ratio ^a.....percent....	94	97	86	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			
Coverage ratio ¹⁰.....do.....	37	99	88	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			
Item	Men's and boys' work clothing (SIC 2328)					Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c. (SIC 2329)				
	Total	Manufacturers (SIC 2328-11)	Jobbers (SIC 2328-22)	Independent contractors (SIC 2328-33)	Multiplant company contractors (SIC 2328-44)	Total 2329-11)	Jobbers (SIC 2329-22)	Independent contractors (SIC 2329-33)	Multiplant company contractors (SIC 2329-44)	
Companies ¹.....number....	305	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	575	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	
All establishments ².....do.....	554	279	45	97	133	646	306	81	209	
With 1 to 19 employees.....do.....	93	41	16	28	8	260	114	48	88	
With 20 to 99 employees.....do.....	172	72	12	45	43	247	112	21	98	
With 100 employees or more.....do.....	289	166	17	24	82	139	80	12	23	
All employees:										
Average for year.....1,000....	91.0	55.0	6.1	8.4	21.6	44.6	24.3	3.8	9.4	
Annual payroll ³.....mil. dol....	838.7	517.1	62.5	68.2	190.9	432.8	240.8	42.4	80.7	
Production workers:										
Average for year.....1,000....	79.6	48.3	4.4	7.3	19.6	38.6	21.0	2.5	8.5	
March.....do.....	79.9	49.3	4.4	7.4	18.8	38.9	21.1	2.6	8.7	
May.....do.....	79.9	48.5	4.7	7.1	19.7	39.0	21.2	2.5	8.7	
August.....do.....	79.1	47.5	4.3	7.4	19.9	39.1	21.1	2.5	8.7	
November.....do.....	79.4	47.9	4.0	7.5	20.0	37.6	20.8	2.6	8.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3a. Summary Statistics for the Industry: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Men's and boys' work clothing (SIC 2328)					Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c. (SIC 2329)				
	Total	Manufacturers (SIC 2328-11)	Jobbers (SIC 2328-22)	Independent contractors (SIC 2328-33)	Multiplant company contractors (SIC 2328-44)	Total	Manufacturers (SIC 2329-11)	Jobbers (SIC 2329-22)	Independent contractors (SIC 2329-33)	Multiplant company contractors (SIC 2329-44)
Production workers—Con.										
Hours millions..	135.4	79.7	7.9	12.6	35.2	68.5	37.8	4.5	14.8	11.4
January to March do..	32.6	19.5	1.9	2.9	8.3	16.9	9.4	1.1	3.7	2.7
April to June do..	35.1	20.7	2.1	3.2	9.1	17.7	9.8	1.2	3.8	3.0
July to September do..	33.8	19.9	2.0	3.1	8.8	16.7	9.2	1.1	3.6	2.9
October to December do..	33.9	19.6	1.9	3.4	9.0	17.1	9.4	1.1	3.7	2.8
Wages mil. dol..	642.1	385.4	33.1	56.0	167.5	323.0	182.4	18.4	63.6	58.6
Value added by manufacture ⁴ do..	2 399.2	1 491.5	545.3	99.6	262.9	931.3	532.9	164.8	128.2	105.4
Cost of materials, etc. ⁵ do..	2 168.2	1 237.2	845.9	19.9	65.1	745.3	463.7	237.2	24.5	19.9
Materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed do..	1 760.7	1 141.6	552.0	15.7	51.4	601.6	411.6	152.3	20.8	16.9
Resales do..	119.5	52.7	66.7	.1	(Z)	33.7	19.7	13.9	.1	—
Fuels consumed ⁶ do..	7.9	3.9	1.3	.5	2.2	4.0	2.4	.4	.6	.6
Purchased electric energy ⁷ do..	28.2	16.2	2.7	1.3	8.0	11.2	5.3	3.1	1.3	1.5
Contract work do..	251.9	22.9	223.2	2.3	3.5	94.8	24.6	67.5	1.7	.9
Value of shipments, including resales do..	4 661.2	2 747.7	1 462.3	120.6	330.6	1 658.3	982.0	398.1	153.7	124.4
Value of resales do..	147.0	62.5	84.4	.1	(Z)	45.0	25.8	19.0	.2	—
Manufacturers' inventories (see tables 3b and 3c)										
Capital expenditures for plant and equipment ⁸ do..	61.4	31.1	4.9	3.1	22.1	20.8	11.3	2.4	2.4	4.6
New capital expenditures do..	58.1	28.3	4.9	2.8	22.0	18.3	10.0	2.4	2.1	3.8
New buildings and other structures do..	16.9	7.1	.6	.4	8.7	4.4	2.3	.4	1.0	.6
New machinery and equipment do..	41.1	21.2	4.3	2.4	13.3	14.0	7.7	2.0	1.1	3.1
Used capital expenditures do..	3.3	2.9	(Z)	.3	.1	2.5	1.3	(Z)	.3	.9
Primary product specialization ratio ⁹ percent..	85	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	84	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Coverage ratio ¹⁰ do..	94	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	67	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during year.

³Data on supplemental labor costs are not included in annual payroll, but are shown in table 3d.

⁴Value added by manufacture is computed using inventory data reported on a cost or market basis prior to any adjustment to LIFO cost. See table 3b, footnote 1 for further explanation.

⁵Data on purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery and for communication services are not included in cost of materials, etc., but are shown in table 3d.

⁶Data on purchased fuels by type were not collected for 1982. See MC82-S-4, Fuels and Electric Energy Consumed, for 1981 data on purchased fuels by type.

⁷Data on quantity of electric energy used for heat and power are included in table 3d.

⁸Data on capital expenditures for new machinery and equipment by type, depreciable assets, retirements, rental payments, and depreciation are included in table 3d.

⁹Represents ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for establishments classified in industry.

¹⁰Represents ratio of primary products shipped by establishments classified in industry to total shipments of such products by all manufacturing establishments, wherever classified.

Table 3b. Value of Inventories for the Industry: End of 1981 and 1982

[Million dollars. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Men's and boys' suits and coats (SIC 2311)		Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear (SIC 2321)		Men's and boys' underwear (SIC 2322)		Men's and boys' neckwear (SIC 2323)	
	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982
Total inventories¹	559.5	578.2	500.5	476.0	80.2	67.3	43.6	41.1
Detail by method of valuation:								
Subject to LIFO costing ²	116.6	126.5	97.2	108.7	32.5	25.1	(S)	(S)
LIFO reserve	16.3	18.3	13.3	20.9	5.9	5.9	(S)	(S)
LIFO value	100.2	108.2	83.9	87.8	26.5	19.2	(S)	(S)
Not subject to LIFO costing	304.6	292.3	301.8	270.2	42.3	37.4	(S)	(S)
Valuation method not reported ³	137.4	158.3	100.6	95.6	5.4	4.7	(S)	(S)
Amount subject to LIFO reported without associated reserve and value ⁴	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	—	—	(S)	(S)
Detail by stage of fabrication:								
Finished goods	227.4	260.5	238.6	231.1	49.7	37.9	23.5	22.1
Work in process	156.4	142.3	106.6	97.9	21.2	20.5	6.3	5.5
Materials and supplies	175.8	175.4	155.3	147.0	9.3	8.9	13.8	13.5

Item	Men's and boys' separate trousers (SIC 2327)		Men's and boys' work clothing (SIC 2328)		Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c. (SIC 2329)	
	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982
Total inventories¹	312.2	302.7	749.2	616.6	284.3	304.4
Detail by method of valuation:						
Subject to LIFO costing ²	28.6	31.0	172.3	136.3	59.5	68.0
LIFO reserve	3.7	4.2	46.2	39.1	7.9	9.8
LIFO value	24.9	26.8	126.0	97.1	51.6	58.2
Not subject to LIFO costing	210.1	205.9	475.0	392.5	156.5	164.4
Valuation method not reported ³	73.5	65.7	101.9	87.8	68.1	71.8
Amount subject to LIFO reported without associated reserve and value ⁴ .....	.1	.1	(Z)	(Z)	.3	.2
Detail by stage of fabrication:						
Finished goods	153.6	154.5	386.7	312.8	138.3	156.5
Work in process	49.7	47.1	137.3	117.5	58.6	58.7
Materials and supplies	108.9	101.1	225.2	186.3	87.4	89.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3b. Value of Inventories for the Industry: End of 1981 and 1982—Con.

¹Effective with the 1982 Economic Censuses, uniform instructions for reporting inventories were introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (LIFO, FIFO, market, to name a few). In 1982, all respondents were requested to report inventories at cost or market. LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve. For further explanation, see inventories in appendixes.

²Only includes data reported by respondents who (a) indicated amount of inventories subject to LIFO cost, and (b) provided sufficient information to determine associated LIFO reserve and value figures.

³Includes data estimated for nonresponse and nonmail administrative records and data reported by respondents who provided total inventory figures without other information.

⁴Includes data reported by respondents who indicated their inventories were subject to LIFO cost, but did not provide associated LIFO reserve and value figures.

Table 3c. Inventories by Specific Method of Valuation for the Industry: End of 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Men's and boys' suits and coats (SIC 2311)		Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear (SIC 2321)		Men's and boys' underwear (SIC 2322)		Men's and boys' neckwear (SIC 2323)	
	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)
Total Inventories	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Last-In, First-Out (LIFO) methods	22.0	(X)	22.8	(X)	37.3	(X)	(S)	(X)
Non-LIFO methods	50.8	(X)	56.8	(X)	55.6	(X)	(S)	(X)
Cost basis:								
First-In, First-Out (FIFO)	12.6	1.1	19.7	1.4	3.7	(Z)	(S)	(S)
Average cost	5.2	.2	.6	.3	(Z)	(Z)	(S)	(S)
Specific or actual cost	14.4	.9	9.4	.8	(Z)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Standard cost	15.9	.6	20.8	1.2	51.1	.1	(S)	(S)
Other .....	.4	(Z)	3.8	.3	(Z)	(Z)	(S)	(S)
Market basis:								
Market lower than cost	2.4	.4	2.4	.5	(Z)	(Z)	(S)	(S)
Market always used	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(S)	(S)
Valuation method not reported	27.0	(X)	20.1	(X)	7.0	(X)	(S)	(X)
Amount subject to LIFO reported without associated reserve and value .....	.2	(X)	.3	(X)	(Z)	(X)	(S)	(X)

Item	Men's and boys' separate trousers (SIC 2327)		Men's and boys' work clothing (SIC 2328)		Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c. (SIC 2329)	
	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)
Total Inventories	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Last-In, First-Out (LIFO) methods	10.2	(X)	22.3	(X)	22.3	(X)
Non-LIFO methods	68.0	(X)	64.3	(X)	54.0	(X)
Cost basis:						
First-In, First-Out (FIFO)	30.8	2.6	19.4	.8	17.5	3.0
Average cost .....	.7	.1	2.7	.1	.3	.2
Specific or actual cost	2.2	.3	1.7	.1	10.3	3.3
Standard cost	25.6	2.4	35.5	1.0	17.6	2.0
Other	6.7	1.1	.7	(Z)	(S)	(S)
Market basis:						
Market lower than cost	2.1	.2	3.9	.5	.5	.1
Market always used	(Z)	(Z)	.4	(Z)	(S)	(S)
Valuation method not reported	21.7	(X)	13.4	(X)	23.6	(X)
Amount subject to LIFO reported without associated reserve and value	(Z)	(X)	(Z)	(X)	.1	(X)

Note: The percentages shown for the LIFO and non-LIFO totals and the categories "valuation method not reported" and "amount subject to LIFO reported..." are based on the census universe estimates included in table 3b. The percentages shown for the specific non-LIFO methods of valuation (e.g., FIFO, etc.) are based on a representative sample of establishments included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM) panel for 1982 (see appendixes for description of ASM). The absolute standard error of each of the ASM estimates is shown above.

Table 3d. Supplemental Industry Statistics Based on Sample Estimates: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Men's and boys' suits and coats (SIC 2311)		Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear (SIC 2321)		Men's and boys' underwear (SIC 2322)		Men's and boys' neckwear (SIC 2323)	
	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)
Supplemental labor costs:								
Total	171.6	1	151.0	3	18.5	1	8.1	38
Legal costs	84.3	2	77.9	3	8.2	1	3.8	42
Voluntary costs	87.3	2	73.0	5	10.3	1	4.3	38
Purchased services:								
Cost of purchased services for the repair of—								
Buildings and other structures	2.8	7	1.9	9	.3	1	.3	90
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	50.6	(X)	55.7	(X)	88.9	(X)	28.4	(X)
Machinery	5.8	8	6.5	5	.8	1	.9	58
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	55.0	(X)	59.2	(X)	92.6	(X)	41.9	(X)
Cost of purchased communication services	5.3	4	4.1	8	.3	1	.9	39
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	49.9	(X)	58.8	(X)	85.4	(X)	35.7	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3d. Supplemental Industry Statistics Based on Sample Estimates: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Men's and boys' suits and coats (SIC 2311)		Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear (SIC 2321)		Men's and boys' underwear (SIC 2322)		Men's and boys' neckwear (SIC 2323)	
	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)
Electric energy used for heat and power:								
Purchased:								
Quantity (million kWh)	397.4	1	396.1	2	94.4	1	26.6	1
Cost	26.8	(X)	21.8	(X)	4.6	(X)	2.0	(X)
Generated less sold (million kWh)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross book value of depreciable assets:								
Total:								
Beginning of year	342.8	3	365.8	4	55.2	2	20.0	27
New capital expenditures	23.8	12	36.9	13	1.9	1	3.3	50
Used capital expenditures	4.3	3	4.4	27	.1	1	.1	94
Retirements	33.0	4	30.7	7	3.7	3	3.2	24
End of year	337.9	3	376.4	5	53.5	2	20.2	29
Buildings and other structures:								
Beginning of year	130.7	4	141.3	7	27.8	2	6.5	38
New capital expenditures	6.7	3	6.7	21	.4	1	.1	66
Used capital expenditures	3.1	1	2.6	44	-	-	-	-
Retirements	11.8	5	10.0	11	2.1	2	1.1	24
End of year	128.7	4	140.5	7	26.2	2	5.5	43
Machinery and equipment:								
Beginning of year	212.0	3	224.6	3	27.4	3	13.5	23
New capital expenditures	17.1	16	30.2	13	1.5	1	3.2	49
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use .....	.2	9	.7	15	(Z)	1	.1	1
Computers and peripheral data processing equipment	1.0	1	1.8	11	-	-	.2	1
All other	8.4	4	15.5	7	1.0	1	1.4	54
New machinery and equipment, n.s.k. ³	7.4	36	12.3	30	.5	1	1.5	91
Used capital expenditures	1.2	9	1.7	11	.1	1	.1	94
Retirements	21.1	5	20.7	6	1.7	4	2.1	28
End of year	209.2	3	235.8	4	27.4	3	14.7	26
Rental payments:								
Total	22.6	4	17.8	7	1.3	1	3.8	26
Buildings and other structures	11.9	6	11.1	9	.6	1	3.1	33
Machinery and equipment	10.7	3	6.7	10	.8	2	.7	36
Depreciation charges during 1982:								
Total	22.7	3	29.2	6	2.9	3	1.8	26
Buildings and other structures	5.9	4	7.2	11	1.0	2	.5	26
Machinery and equipment	16.8	3	22.0	5	1.9	3	1.3	27

Item	Men's and boys' separate trousers (SIC 2327)		Men's and boys' work clothing (SIC 2328)		Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c. (SIC 2329)	
	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)
Supplemental labor costs:						
Total	105.8	4	147.1	1	62.1	7
Legal costs	52.8	2	81.7	3	38.7	11
Voluntary costs	53.1	6	65.4	4	23.4	8
Purchased services:						
Cost of purchased services for the repair of—						
Buildings and other structures	1.3	8	4.5	2	.8	31
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	57.2	(X)	62.2	(X)	40.9	(X)
Machinery	3.5	10	53.1	1	2.0	21
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	56.5	(X)	72.3	(X)	53.9	(X)
Cost of purchased communication services	2.0	11	3.8	5	3.8	33
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	49.5	(X)	72.1	(X)	50.1	(X)
Electric energy used for heat and power:						
Purchased:						
Quantity (million kWh)	291.7	1	491.5	3	195.7	4
Cost	15.5	(X)	28.2	(X)	11.2	(X)
Generated less sold (million kWh)	2.2	4	(Z)	1	(S)	(S)
Gross book value of depreciable assets:						
Total:						
Beginning of year	250.9	4	483.3	5	161.4	10
New capital expenditures	17.9	7	47.6	3	15.0	21
Used capital expenditures .....	.8	7	2.9	40	1.3	8
Retirements	12.3	12	33.5	16	15.8	13
End of year	257.3	4	500.3	5	161.9	10
Buildings and other structures:						
Beginning of year	92.2	5	197.1	11	47.5	16
New capital expenditures	3.9	18	13.2	4	2.5	22
Used capital expenditures .....	.4	5	.7	3	.2	1
Retirements	5.4	9	11.8	19	4.8	22
End of year	91.1	5	199.2	11	45.4	17
Machinery and equipment:						
Beginning of year	158.7	5	286.2	2	113.9	12
New capital expenditures	14.0	7	34.4	3	12.5	25
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use .....	.8	42	1.0	1	.5	5
Computers and peripheral data processing equipment	1.0	1	.8	4	1.3	5
All other	7.7	7	24.6	3	6.9	17
New machinery and equipment, n.s.k. ³	4.4	10	7.9	7	3.8	52
Used capital expenditures .....	.4	12	2.2	53	1.2	9
Retirements	6.9	14	21.7	15	11.0	13
End of year	166.2	5	301.0	2	116.5	12

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3d. Supplemental Industry Statistics Based on Sample Estimates: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Men's and boys' separate trousers (SIC 2327)		Men's and boys' work clothing (SIC 2328)		Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c. (SIC 2329)	
	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)
Rental payments:						
Total	12.4	10	20.9	4	11.7	13
Buildings and other structures	6.2	15	9.6	6	8.0	14
Machinery and equipment	6.3	10	11.3	4	3.7	41
Depreciation charges during 1982:						
Total	18.2	5	39.8	6	15.5	12
Buildings and other structures	3.9	5	9.0	9	2.7	13
Machinery and equipment	14.2	6	30.8	6	12.8	15

Note: Data for total new capital expenditures, new building expenditures, new machinery expenditures, and total used expenditures are also shown in table 3a. Data in table 3a are census universe totals and may differ from annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample estimates shown in this table. Data in this table represent best estimates of year-to-year change as measured by the continuing ASM sample. However, they are subject to sampling error and, hence, as estimates of level, are not as reliable as universe figures shown in table 3a.

¹For description of relative standard error of estimate, see Qualifications of the Data in appendixes.

²Measure of extent to which respondents reported each item. Derived for each item by calculating the ratio of weighted employment for those sample establishments that reported the specific inquiry to weighted total employment for all sample establishments classified in industry. (See appendixes for explanation of sample weight.)

³Represents total machinery and equipment expenditures for establishments that did not break down their expenditures by specific type.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and employment size class	E ¹	All estab- lish- ments (no.)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expen- diture (million dollars)	End-of- year inven- tories (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					
INDUSTRY 2311, MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS												
Total	-	528	75.0	876.7	64.8	116.5	657.7	1 681.2	1 397.4	3 059.7	24.6	578.2
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E2	76	.1	2.4	.1	.2	1.6	24.1	12.9	37.2	.1	4.8
5 to 9 employees	E8	52	.4	5.6	.3	.5	3.3	10.4	18.4	29.2	.1	5.3
10 to 19 employees	E5	57	.8	10.1	.6	2.2	5.9	24.2	30.9	55.7	.4	9.4
20 to 49 employees	E1	81	2.6	33.3	2.0	3.6	18.9	117.2	183.8	303.6	1.0	42.8
50 to 99 employees	E1	73	5.3	55.2	4.6	8.0	38.2	114.7	125.5	237.0	1.2	43.6
100 to 249 employees	-	95	16.0	180.6	14.2	25.4	138.2	298.0	318.7	628.9	4.9	88.8
250 to 499 employees	-	58	20.0	220.9	17.3	31.1	171.5	438.5	240.8	674.4	4.6	133.4
500 to 999 employees	-	29	19.1	222.0	17.0	30.9	178.1	392.8	273.6	649.1	7.7	145.2
1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	6	10.7	146.6	8.8	14.6	101.9	261.3	192.7	444.7	4.6	104.9
2,500 employees or more	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	88	.6	6.8	.5	.8	4.6	12.8	20.7	33.9	.1	5.8
Industry 2311-11, Manufacturers												
Total	-	195	39.2	483.8	32.9	58.5	352.4	928.4	706.5	1 633.3	12.2	353.2
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E1	29	.1	.7	.1	.1	.6	19.3	1.2	20.6	(Z)	2.2
5 to 9 employees	E9	15	.1	1.6	.1	.2	1.2	2.9	2.5	5.5	(Z)	1.5
10 to 19 employees	E8	19	.3	2.9	.2	1.3	2.2	5.3	5.1	10.5	.1	1.9
20 to 49 employees	E5	25	.8	8.4	.6	1.1	6.1	18.0	12.3	32.9	.4	4.8
50 to 99 employees	E3	22	1.7	19.0	1.4	2.6	14.0	39.9	27.2	67.5	.6	12.7
100 to 249 employees	E1	34	6.1	72.9	5.3	9.4	55.6	121.6	124.0	249.5	1.6	40.6
250 to 499 employees	-	32	11.1	127.3	9.4	16.8	95.8	263.7	176.3	436.3	2.2	97.7
500 to 999 employees	-	13	19.1	250.9	15.8	27.0	177.0	457.7	357.9	810.5	7.3	191.8
1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2,500 employees or more	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	42	.3	3.5	.3	.5	2.6	6.2	5.2	11.6	.1	2.5
Industry 2311-22, Jobbers												
Total	-	82	5.6	78.9	3.9	7.0	35.6	310.0	618.1	907.3	2.0	176.1
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E3	14	.1	3.3	.1	.1	1.0	8.2	25.9	34.4	.1	5.7
5 to 9 employees	E8	17	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
10 to 19 employees	E4	14	.2	3.2	.1	.2	1.2	12.5	24.6	37.5	.1	6.2
20 to 49 employees	-	17	.6	12.1	.2	.5	3.3	81.2	164.9	245.7	.4	36.0
50 to 99 employees	-	6	.5	10.6	.3	.4	3.1	37.9	93.9	127.0	.2	26.2
100 to 249 employees	-	7	1.1	16.3	.8	1.4	7.0	51.8	174.4	232.2	.4	38.3
250 to 499 employees	-	3	3.2	33.4	2.4	4.4	20.0	118.4	134.4	230.5	.8	63.6
500 to 999 employees	-	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	28	.1	2.2	.1	.2	.9	4.7	14.2	19.1	.1	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and employment size class	E ¹	All establishments (no.)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	End-of-year inventories (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					
INDUSTRY 2311, MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS—Con.												
Industry 2311-33, Independent Contractors												
Total.....	E2	185	16.6	174.9	15.4	27.7	149.0	245.0	40.9	287.9	5.8	29.1
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	E9	30	.1	.8	.1	.1	.8	1.6	.7	2.3	(Z)	.3
5 to 9 employees.....	E9	17	.1	1.2	.1	.2	1.0	1.9	.5	2.4	(Z)	.2
10 to 19 employees.....	E8	22	.3	3.6	.2	.5	2.4	5.9	1.1	7.0	.3	1.2
20 to 49 employees.....	E7	35	1.1	11.0	1.0	1.8	8.5	15.9	5.0	21.1	.2	1.6
50 to 99 employees.....	E4	32	2.3	17.6	2.1	3.7	14.4	25.7	3.2	30.0	.3	2.8
100 to 249 employees.....	E2	35	5.7	61.7	5.3	9.5	50.2	82.1	12.0	95.0	.9	5.5
250 to 499 employees.....	-	8	2.8	28.2	2.6	4.7	24.4	41.7	12.2	53.8	1.1	3.3
500 to 999 employees.....	-	5	4.2	50.8	4.1	7.4	47.3	70.2	6.3	76.4	3.0	14.3
1,000 to 2,499 employees.....	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	18	.1	1.1	.1	.2	1.0	1.9	1.3	3.2	(Z)	.4
Industry 2311-44, Multiplant Company Contractors												
Total.....	E2	66	13.6	139.2	12.5	23.2	120.7	197.9	31.9	231.2	4.6	19.8
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	E9	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5 to 9 employees.....	-	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
10 to 19 employees.....	E9	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
20 to 49 employees.....	E9	4	.1	1.8	.1	.2	1.0	2.0	1.6	3.9	.1	.5
50 to 99 employees.....	E1	13	.9	7.9	.8	1.4	6.7	11.2	1.2	12.5	.2	1.9
100 to 249 employees.....	E2	19	3.1	29.7	2.8	5.1	25.5	42.5	8.3	52.2	1.9	4.4
250 to 499 employees.....	E1	15	9.4	99.0	8.7	16.3	87.1	140.9	20.1	160.7	2.5	12.8
500 to 999 employees.....	-	7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
INDUSTRY 2321, MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR												
Total.....	-	741	88.7	819.0	76.0	132.9	614.0	1 785.5	1 676.0	3 477.7	37.2	476.0
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	E9	73	.1	2.0	.1	.4	1.6	4.9	10.1	15.1	.1	2.3
5 to 9 employees.....	E7	39	.3	3.9	.2	.4	2.7	7.3	13.4	20.8	.1	2.8
10 to 19 employees.....	E2	70	1.0	13.6	.7	1.4	7.3	41.8	83.4	125.9	1.9	13.1
20 to 49 employees.....	E2	139	4.6	43.6	3.9	6.8	29.5	121.4	150.3	271.2	3.8	38.4
50 to 99 employees.....	E1	119	8.5	77.2	7.4	13.0	55.0	196.9	209.0	409.1	4.4	65.6
100 to 249 employees.....	E1	194	32.1	282.6	28.5	50.0	230.0	552.0	424.4	981.3	10.2	115.9
250 to 499 employees.....	-	91	31.0	287.5	26.2	45.7	217.3	646.8	581.1	1 220.6	12.6	159.1
500 to 999 employees.....	-	14	11.2	108.8	9.0	15.2	70.8	214.6	204.2	433.7	4.1	78.7
1,000 to 2,499 employees.....	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	86	.6	6.0	.5	.9	4.2	11.5	24.4	36.2	.2	5.0
Industry 2321-11, Manufacturers												
Total.....	-	290	40.2	379.2	35.1	61.6	292.1	804.5	784.3	1 610.8	16.5	235.6
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	E9	41	.1	.9	.1	.1	.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	(Z)	.6
5 to 9 employees.....	E9	16	.1	1.4	.1	.2	1.2	2.7	2.9	5.6	.1	.5
10 to 19 employees.....	E5	20	.3	3.0	.2	.4	2.2	8.0	7.1	15.1	.2	2.6
20 to 49 employees.....	E4	37	1.3	13.2	1.1	2.0	9.6	27.8	24.2	53.5	2.3	8.7
50 to 99 employees.....	E2	40	2.9	26.7	2.5	4.4	20.2	59.8	54.0	113.8	1.6	21.8
100 to 249 employees.....	E1	83	14.0	124.0	12.6	21.8	101.0	253.1	240.4	497.2	3.6	65.4
250 to 499 employees.....	-	43	14.4	133.1	12.6	22.7	106.3	311.8	311.0	623.3	6.4	81.5
500 to 999 employees.....	-	8	7.2	76.8	5.9	10.0	50.7	139.3	142.8	298.4	2.2	54.4
1,000 to 2,499 employees.....	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	50	.4	3.3	.4	.6	2.9	6.6	6.8	13.5	.1	1.4
Industry 2321-22, Jobbers												
Total.....	-	118	9.5	109.5	5.5	10.1	39.4	509.5	829.4	1 330.7	10.1	198.8
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	E9	22	(Z)	.9	(Z)	.2	.4	2.4	8.2	10.6	(Z)	1.7
5 to 9 employees.....	E5	13	.1	1.6	.1	.1	.7	3.3	10.4	13.8	(Z)	2.2
10 to 19 employees.....	E2	28	.4	7.8	.2	.4	2.6	29.9	75.8	106.4	1.7	10.2
20 to 49 employees.....	E1	22	.7	11.2	.4	.8	3.2	66.3	122.7	185.9	1.2	28.4
50 to 99 employees.....	-	8	.6	13.2	.2	.7	2.6	80.8	148.6	233.0	2.0	40.0
100 to 249 employees.....	-	12	1.7	19.1	1.0	2.0	9.1	109.6	150.8	260.3	1.8	33.1
250 to 499 employees.....	-	10	3.9	39.7	2.2	3.7	14.0	161.6	254.6	408.5	2.2	61.0
500 to 999 employees.....	-	3	2.1	15.9	1.3	2.2	6.5	55.6	58.2	112.2	1.2	22.2
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	35	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Industry 2321-33, Contractors												
Total.....	E2	193	12.9	101.7	11.9	20.7	86.7	144.2	19.3	163.4	2.7	9.2
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	E9	10	(Z)	.2	(Z)	(Z)	.2	.5	.1	.6	(Z)	(Z)
5 to 9 employees.....	E9	9	.4	3.0	.4	.6	2.6	4.3	.6	4.9	(D)	.3
10 to 19 employees.....	E7	19	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
20 to 49 employees.....	E4	66	2.1	15.8	2.0	3.3	13.8	22.0	3.0	25.4	.2	.9
50 to 99 employees.....	E3	49	3.5	25.4	3.2	5.5	22.2	35.7	4.3	39.8	.4	2.6
100 to 249 employees.....	E2	36	5.7	45.7	5.3	9.2	39.6	63.4	9.9	73.1	1.8	4.5
250 to 499 employees.....	-	4	1.2	11.6	1.0	2.0	8.2	18.3	1.4	19.6	.3	.9
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and employment size class	E ¹	All establishments (no.)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	End-of-year inventories (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					
INDUSTRY 2321, MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR—Con.												
Industry 2321-44, Multiplant Company Contractors												
Total-----	E1	140	26.1	228.6	23.6	40.5	195.8	327.3	43.1	372.9	7.8	32.5
Establishments with an average of—												
5 to 9 employees-----	E1	1	.1	.5	(Z)	.1	.4	.8	.1	.9	.1	.2
10 to 19 employees-----	-	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
20 to 49 employees-----	E3	14	.5	3.4	.4	.7	2.9	5.3	.4	6.5	(D)	.5
50 to 99 employees-----	E3	22	1.6	11.9	1.4	2.3	10.0	20.6	2.2	22.5	.4	1.3
100 to 249 employees-----	E2	63	10.7	93.8	9.6	17.0	80.2	125.8	23.2	150.6	2.9	12.9
250 to 499 employees-----	-	34	11.4	103.0	10.3	17.4	88.7	155.0	14.0	169.2	3.7	15.6
500 to 999 employees-----	-	3	1.9	16.1	1.8	3.0	13.6	19.8	3.2	23.1	.7	2.1
INDUSTRY 2322, MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR												
Total-----	-	77	11.0	99.1	10.0	16.8	82.0	210.2	206.7	429.4	3.3	67.3
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees-----	E7	9	(Z)	.1	(Z)	(Z)	.1	.2	.2	.4	(Z)	.1
5 to 9 employees-----	E9	6	(Z)	.4	(Z)	.1	.3	.7	.7	1.3	(Z)	.3
10 to 19 employees-----	E6	11	.2	1.4	.1	.2	1.2	2.6	3.0	5.7	.1	.8
20 to 49 employees-----	E6	10	.3	2.2	.3	.5	1.8	2.6	2.4	5.3	.1	.8
50 to 99 employees-----	E1	12	.8	7.5	.7	1.3	5.9	10.8	10.9	21.9	.2	3.0
100 to 249 employees-----	-	13	2.0	16.5	1.7	3.0	12.1	29.3	29.8	59.7	.8	7.3
250 to 499 employees-----	-	11	7.6	71.0	7.1	11.8	60.5	164.1	159.7	335.2	2.1	55.0
500 to 999 employees-----	-	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1,000 to 2,499 employees-----	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ² -----	E9	23	.3	2.0	.2	.4	1.8	3.6	3.6	7.3	.1	1.3
INDUSTRY 2323, MEN'S AND BOYS' NECKWEAR												
Total-----	E2	170	6.7	83.0	5.3	9.0	50.2	184.5	148.3	335.0	4.9	41.1
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees-----	E9	36	.1	.9	.1	.1	.7	2.8	2.5	5.2	3.4	.6
5 to 9 employees-----	E7	19	.1	1.6	.1	.2	1.0	3.7	3.7	7.5	(D)	.8
10 to 19 employees-----	E4	24	.3	3.5	.3	.5	2.2	7.5	7.1	14.7	(D)	1.5
20 to 49 employees-----	E2	47	1.4	17.4	1.2	2.1	11.6	36.7	33.1	70.1	(D)	8.1
50 to 99 employees-----	E3	26	1.6	20.2	1.4	2.3	12.6	45.7	37.3	84.5	.6	10.3
100 to 249 employees-----	E2	16	3.1	39.4	2.2	3.9	21.9	88.1	64.5	153.1	.9	19.8
250 to 499 employees-----	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
500 to 999 employees-----	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ² -----	E9	46	.2	1.8	.2	.3	1.2	3.3	3.2	6.5	(Z)	.8
INDUSTRY 2327, MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS												
Total-----	E1	356	56.9	564.9	49.4	87.3	426.9	1 111.2	1 052.5	2 165.4	35.7	302.7
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees-----	E8	42	.1	1.3	.1	.1	.9	4.2	6.3	10.4	.1	2.4
5 to 9 employees-----	E4	26	.2	2.9	.1	.2	1.4	6.1	15.2	21.1	.2	4.7
10 to 19 employees-----	E8	20	.3	3.3	.2	.4	2.3	7.8	18.7	26.4	.2	3.5
20 to 49 employees-----	E1	42	1.3	16.4	.9	1.6	9.2	64.7	99.0	164.3	.8	14.9
50 to 99 employees-----	E2	40	2.8	25.8	2.5	4.2	20.4	49.5	60.0	110.6	.8	16.7
100 to 249 employees-----	E1	109	18.2	161.6	16.6	29.0	132.9	292.0	237.4	529.0	18.8	71.0
250 to 499 employees-----	E1	60	20.4	194.4	18.3	33.0	160.8	360.3	182.5	540.5	9.2	63.7
500 to 999 employees-----	-	14	13.7	159.4	10.7	18.7	99.1	326.6	433.5	763.1	5.7	125.7
1,000 to 2,499 employees-----	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2,500 employees or more-----	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ² -----	E9	45	.3	3.1	.2	.4	2.1	5.9	9.8	15.9	.2	3.2
Industry 2327-11, Manufacturers												
Total-----	E1	139	24.4	239.9	20.6	36.1	177.3	507.6	457.2	971.9	23.5	151.0
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees-----	E9	20	(Z)	.6	(Z)	.1	.5	.9	1.0	2.0	(Z)	.2
5 to 9 employees-----	E9	9	.1	.8	.1	.1	.7	1.4	1.6	3.0	(D)	.3
10 to 19 employees-----	E9	8	.1	1.0	.1	.1	.9	1.7	1.7	3.4	.1	.4
20 to 49 employees-----	E4	20	.6	6.9	.5	.9	4.9	11.8	16.2	27.8	.3	5.3
50 to 99 employees-----	E7	13	.9	8.6	.8	1.4	6.9	14.3	14.6	29.3	.4	4.0
100 to 249 employees-----	E2	35	5.8	51.2	5.3	8.8	41.1	119.0	93.2	212.3	14.1	27.3
250 to 499 employees-----	-	24	16.8	170.8	13.8	24.7	122.2	358.6	328.9	694.2	8.5	113.4
500 to 999 employees-----	-	8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1,000 to 2,499 employees-----	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2,500 employees or more-----	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ² -----	E9	30	.2	2.3	.2	.4	1.9	4.0	4.3	8.4	.1	1.0
Industry 2327-22, Jobbers												
Total-----	-	53	4.2	69.9	2.1	3.9	19.1	242.5	522.7	758.0	3.3	125.3
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees-----	E7	13	(Z)	.5	(Z)	(Z)	.1	2.0	4.8	6.6	(Z)	1.5
5 to 9 employees-----	E3	11	.1	1.7	(Z)	.1	.4	4.1	13.5	17.4	.1	4.3
10 to 19 employees-----	E8	4	.1	1.4	(Z)	(Z)	.6	4.9	16.7	21.5	.1	3.0
20 to 49 employees-----	E1	12	.3	6.5	.1	.2	1.7	49.0	80.6	130.3	.2	9.1
50 to 99 employees-----	-	3	.2	3.1	.1	.2	.9	15.3	42.8	58.7	.2	11.5
100 to 249 employees-----	-	4	.5	10.3	.2	.5	1.8	27.6	110.9	137.4	.4	33.7
250 to 499 employees-----	-	3	3.0	46.3	1.6	2.8	13.6	139.8	253.4	386.2	2.3	62.1
500 to 999 employees-----	-	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ² -----	E9	14	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and employment size class	E1	All establishments (no.)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	End-of-year inventories (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					
INDUSTRY 2327, MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS—Con.												
Industry 2327-33, Independent Contractors												
Total-----	E3	95	10.7	89.7	9.8	16.9	76.6	129.7	27.0	158.3	3.7	8.8
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees-----	E9	9	(Z)	.2	(Z)	(Z)	.2	1.3	.4	1.8	(Z)	.7
5 to 9 employees-----	E7	6	(Z)	.3	(Z)	.1	.3	.6	.1	.7	(D)	(Z)
10 to 19 employees-----	E5	8	.1	.8	.1	.2	.8	1.2	.2	1.5	(Z)	.1
20 to 49 employees-----	E2	10	.3	2.9	.3	.5	2.6	3.9	2.3	6.3	.3	.6
50 to 99 employees-----	E3	15	1.0	8.1	.9	1.5	7.1	11.6	1.2	12.9	.2	.5
100 to 249 employees-----	E2	36	5.6	47.1	5.2	8.8	41.0	67.9	13.7	82.7	2.4	3.4
250 to 499 employees-----	E2	11	3.6	30.1	3.2	5.8	24.6	43.1	9.0	52.4	.8	3.5
Covered by administrative records ² -----	E9	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)
Industry 2327-44, Multiplant Company Contractors												
Total-----	-	69	17.5	165.3	16.9	30.5	153.9	231.3	45.6	277.2	5.2	17.7
Establishments with an average of—												
50 to 99 employees-----	E2	9	.7	5.8	.6	1.1	5.5	8.3	1.4	9.7	(Z)	.7
100 to 249 employees-----	-	34	6.2	53.0	6.0	10.9	49.0	77.5	19.6	96.7	1.9	6.6
250 to 499 employees-----	-	22	7.4	73.8	7.1	13.1	68.6	96.4	22.9	120.9	2.9	7.6
500 to 999 employees-----	-	3	3.3	32.7	3.2	5.4	30.7	49.1	1.8	49.9	.4	2.8
1,000 to 2,499 employees-----	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
INDUSTRY 2328, MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING												
Total-----	-	554	91.0	838.7	79.6	135.4	642.1	2 399.2	2 168.2	4 661.2	58.1	616.6
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees-----	E1	40	.3	3.5	.2	.4	2.4	37.7	42.1	94.0	.2	7.7
5 to 9 employees-----	-	30	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
10 to 19 employees-----	E8	23	.3	3.2	.3	.5	2.2	9.2	15.4	25.5	.2	2.2
20 to 49 employees-----	E5	52	1.9	16.7	1.7	3.0	13.3	31.7	30.0	62.1	4.6	9.9
50 to 99 employees-----	E1	120	8.9	79.2	7.9	13.6	62.1	165.0	205.7	369.9	3.9	62.8
100 to 249 employees-----	-	180	30.0	252.4	26.6	45.3	205.4	541.1	421.4	971.8	11.0	140.1
250 to 499 employees-----	-	78	26.4	244.9	22.9	37.5	182.0	915.2	922.3	1 876.4	14.2	253.5
500 to 999 employees-----	-	28	23.3	238.6	20.1	35.3	174.5	699.4	531.3	1 261.6	23.9	140.3
1,000 to 2,499 employees-----	-	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ² -----	E9	32	.2	1.9	.2	.3	1.5	4.2	5.3	9.6	.1	1.3
Industry 2328-11, Manufacturers												
Total-----	-	279	55.0	517.1	48.3	79.7	385.4	1 491.5	1 237.2	2 747.7	28.3	366.8
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees-----	E9	16	(Z)	.5	(Z)	(Z)	.5	1.2	1.3	2.6	(Z)	.3
5 to 9 employees-----	E8	14	1.0	9.3	.8	1.5	7.4	16.4	23.3	40.6	.5	7.0
10 to 19 employees-----	E4	11	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
20 to 49 employees-----	E3	17	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
50 to 99 employees-----	E1	55	4.2	37.8	3.7	6.3	29.3	74.8	89.4	168.4	2.1	35.4
100 to 249 employees-----	-	93	34.1	302.8	30.6	49.4	235.8	839.1	732.5	1 588.6	12.5	211.1
250 to 499 employees-----	-	55	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
500 to 999 employees-----	-	18	15.7	166.7	13.2	22.5	112.4	559.9	390.7	950.5	12.9	113.1
1,000 to 2,499 employees-----	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ² -----	E9	20	.1	1.2	.1	.2	1.0	2.6	2.7	5.3	.1	.7
Industry 2328-22, Jobbers												
Total-----	-	45	6.1	62.5	4.4	7.9	33.1	545.3	845.9	1 462.3	4.9	195.7
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees-----	-	6	.1	.9	.1	.2	1.1	10.2	23.8	34.6	(Z)	9.2
5 to 9 employees-----	E5	6	(D)	.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
10 to 19 employees-----	E8	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
20 to 49 employees-----	-	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
50 to 99 employees-----	E1	9	.7	7.3	.5	.9	3.1	40.5	103.4	138.4	4.9	19.2
100 to 249 employees-----	-	6	5.3	52.3	3.8	6.7	28.9	464.9	689.4	1 216.3	(D)	167.3
250 to 499 employees-----	-	8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
500 to 999 employees-----	-	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ² -----	E9	7	(Z)	.3	(Z)	(Z)	.2	.8	1.7	2.6	(Z)	.5
Industry 2328-33, Independent Contractors												
Total-----	E2	97	8.4	68.2	7.3	12.6	56.0	99.6	19.9	120.6	2.8	7.0
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees-----	E9	13	(Z)	.2	(Z)	(Z)	.1	.9	.2	1.1	.1	(Z)
5 to 9 employees-----	E9	8	.2	1.3	.1	.2	1.1	3.5	1.7	5.2	(D)	.3
10 to 19 employees-----	E9	7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
20 to 49 employees-----	E5	21	.6	4.6	.6	1.0	4.0	6.3	2.3	9.1	.2	.7
50 to 99 employees-----	E2	24	1.6	13.4	1.4	2.4	11.5	18.1	3.0	21.1	.5	1.1
100 to 249 employees-----	E3	18	3.1	24.6	2.6	4.4	19.5	38.1	7.9	46.2	1.0	3.3
250 to 499 employees-----	-	4	2.9	24.0	2.6	4.5	19.8	32.7	4.9	37.8	1.0	1.6
500 to 999 employees-----	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ² -----	E9	5	(Z)	.3	(Z)	.1	.3	.8	.9	1.7	(Z)	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and employment size class	E ¹	All establishments (no.)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	End-of-year inventories (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					
INDUSTRY 2328, MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING—Con.												
Industry 2328-44, Multiplant Company Contractors												
Total.....	E1	133	21.6	190.9	19.6	35.2	167.5	262.9	65.1	330.6	22.0	47.1
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	-	5	.5	4.5	.4	.7	3.6	10.3	5.5	15.3	5.0	2.2
5 to 9 employees.....	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
10 to 19 employees.....	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
20 to 49 employees.....	E7	11	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
50 to 99 employees.....	E3	32	2.4	20.6	2.2	4.0	18.3	31.6	10.0	42.0	(D)	7.1
100 to 249 employees.....	E2	63	10.2	83.3	9.3	16.6	72.9	114.7	30.4	147.5	17.1	27.0
250 to 499 employees.....	-	13	8.0	82.5	7.7	13.8	72.8	106.3	19.3	125.9	(D)	10.7
500 to 999 employees.....	-	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1,000 to 2,499 employees.....	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
INDUSTRY 2329, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C.												
Total.....	E1	646	44.6	432.8	38.6	68.5	323.0	931.3	745.3	1 658.3	18.3	304.4
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	E5	115	.2	1.7	.2	.3	1.5	4.2	6.9	11.7	.1	2.0
5 to 9 employees.....	E6	59	.4	5.2	.3	.6	3.3	12.9	21.4	35.0	.2	6.3
10 to 19 employees.....	E2	86	1.2	12.6	1.1	1.9	8.3	58.5	27.4	85.7	.5	9.7
20 to 49 employees.....	E2	139	4.5	41.2	3.8	6.7	28.3	87.4	85.6	170.7	1.7	26.0
50 to 99 employees.....	E1	108	7.6	70.2	6.5	11.7	51.7	156.2	118.3	271.2	1.6	44.3
100 to 249 employees.....	-	104	15.9	156.8	13.6	23.7	116.7	308.7	228.1	533.8	7.0	106.3
250 to 499 employees.....	-	29	9.7	96.6	8.4	15.0	70.0	225.6	202.2	424.1	4.0	68.4
500 to 999 employees.....	-	4	5.1	48.4	4.7	8.6	43.2	77.9	55.6	126.1	3.0	41.3
1,000 to 2,499 employees.....	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	119	.8	6.6	.7	1.1	4.3	12.4	15.8	28.5	.3	5.2
Industry 2329-11, Manufacturers												
Total.....	E1	306	24.3	240.8	21.0	37.8	182.4	532.9	463.7	982.0	10.0	209.1
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	E9	56	.1	.7	.1	.1	.6	1.4	1.3	2.6	.1	.7
5 to 9 employees.....	E8	20	.1	1.6	.1	.2	1.1	2.8	2.6	5.5	.1	1.0
10 to 19 employees.....	E7	38	.5	4.5	.5	.8	3.1	7.4	6.9	14.7	.2	2.8
20 to 49 employees.....	E5	54	1.7	14.9	1.4	2.6	10.8	28.9	23.3	52.8	.9	12.5
50 to 99 employees.....	E2	58	4.1	40.0	3.5	6.5	30.0	92.4	73.2	163.6	1.3	32.3
100 to 249 employees.....	-	60	15.0	153.6	13.1	23.2	114.9	363.5	307.0	661.3	6.5	132.9
250 to 499 employees.....	-	17	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
500 to 999 employees.....	-	2	2.7	25.5	2.4	4.4	21.9	36.5	49.5	81.5	.9	26.9
1,000 to 2,499 employees.....	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	77	.6	4.5	.5	.9	3.0	7.6	7.3	15.1	.3	3.3
Industry 2329-22, Jobbers												
Total.....	E1	81	3.8	42.4	2.5	4.5	18.4	164.8	237.2	398.1	2.4	57.7
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	E4	26	.1	2.2	.1	.2	.9	8.0	22.4	31.3	.1	5.9
5 to 9 employees.....	E	14	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
10 to 19 employees.....	E1	8	.1	2.1	.1	.1	.8	34.8	16.3	51.3	.1	3.3
20 to 49 employees.....	E1	15	.4	6.7	.2	.4	1.6	26.6	58.4	81.9	.4	11.5
50 to 99 employees.....	E1	6	.4	5.2	.2	.5	1.5	26.6	37.5	62.7	(Z)	9.6
100 to 249 employees.....	-	7	1.1	11.4	.7	1.3	6.4	40.9	37.8	76.7	1.4	11.8
250 to 499 employees.....	-	5	1.6	14.7	1.3	2.0	7.1	27.8	65.0	94.4	.4	15.7
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	26	.1	1.3	.1	.1	.6	3.4	7.3	10.9	(Z)	1.7
Industry 2329-33, Independent Contractors												
Total.....	-	209	9.4	80.7	8.5	14.8	63.6	128.2	24.5	153.7	2.1	13.0
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	E3	27	(Z)	.4	(Z)	.1	.4	1.0	.2	1.2	(Z)	.1
5 to 9 employees.....	E6	24	.2	1.7	.1	.3	1.5	3.3	1.6	5.3	(D)	.5
10 to 19 employees.....	-	37	.5	5.5	.5	.9	4.0	15.6	3.4	18.1	.1	3.5
20 to 49 employees.....	-	65	2.2	17.8	2.0	3.5	14.4	29.4	3.3	32.8	.3	1.9
50 to 99 employees.....	E1	33	2.3	16.9	2.1	3.5	13.5	25.1	3.5	28.7	.2	1.4
100 to 249 employees.....	-	19	4.2	38.4	3.7	6.5	29.9	53.8	12.5	67.6	1.5	5.7
250 to 499 employees.....	-	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
500 to 999 employees.....	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	16	.1	.8	.1	.1	.6	1.4	1.1	2.5	(Z)	.2
Industry 2329-44, Multiplant Company Contractors												
Total.....	-	50	7.2	69.0	6.5	11.4	58.6	105.4	19.9	124.4	3.8	24.5
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	E6	6	(Z)	.3	(Z)	(Z)	.3	.6	.2	.8	(Z)	(Z)
5 to 9 employees.....	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
10 to 19 employees.....	E8	3	(Z)	.6	(Z)	.1	1.5	2.6	.6	3.2	(Z)	.1
20 to 49 employees.....	E2	5	.8	1.9	.1	.2	6.7	12.1	4.0	16.2	.3	1.0
50 to 99 employees.....	E2	11	.8	8.1	.7	1.2	49.7	89.6	14.2	102.5	3.5	23.2
100 to 249 employees.....	-	18	6.1	58.2	5.6	9.8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
250 to 499 employees.....	-	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
500 to 999 employees.....	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1,000 to 2,499 employees.....	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1982—Con.

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a. Data shown as a (D) are included in underscored figures above.

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown for those States where estimated data based on administrative records data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

²Report forms were not mailed to small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry). Payroll and sales data for 1982 were obtained from administrative records supplied by other agencies of the Federal Government. Those data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5a. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1982

[Table presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. Measures of plant specialization shown are (1) industry specialization: ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment; and (2) product class specialization: ratio of largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment. See appendix for method of computing ratios. Statistics for establishments with specialization ratios of less than 75 percent are included in total lines but are not shown as a separate class. In addition, data may not be shown for various reasons; e.g., to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Industry or product class code	Industry or product class by percent of specialization	All establishments (number)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)				
2311	Men's and boys' suits and coats:										
	Entire industry	528	75.0	876.7	64.8	116.5	657.7	1 681.2	1 397.4	3 059.7	24.6
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more ..	473	66.3	782.8	57.5	102.6	590.1	1 512.9	1 258.4	2 751.8	20.6
23111	Men's suits, including uniforms and leisure:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	72	22.7	303.7	18.4	33.5	205.2	662.3	656.3	1 285.9	8.7
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	28	7.2	85.4	6.2	10.9	62.3	154.4	137.2	290.8	2.3
23112	Men's overcoats and tailored car coats:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	25	2.8	33.1	2.3	4.1	21.9	58.3	64.4	126.3	1.0
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	16	1.7	21.0	1.5	2.7	14.9	37.6	41.2	82.4	.5
23113	Men's tailored dress and sport coats and jackets:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	47	13.9	169.7	11.8	20.3	123.2	382.8	451.3	836.7	2.9
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	18	4.8	53.6	4.4	7.6	43.6	119.7	104.1	222.8	.3
23114	Boys' suits, coats, and tailored jackets:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	15	3.1	32.2	2.5	4.5	22.4	82.1	81.5	168.4	1.1
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	12	2.3	24.0	1.8	3.2	16.5	62.8	63.7	130.1	1.0
23119	Commission work on men's and boys' suits and coats:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	204	28.6	297.3	26.5	48.3	255.9	423.7	70.3	496.9	8.9
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	191	25.8	270.1	23.9	43.6	232.5	382.5	60.8	445.2	7.9
2321	Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear:										
	Entire industry	741	88.7	819.0	76.0	132.9	614.0	1 785.5	1 676.0	3 477.7	37.2
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more ..	630	71.1	654.3	61.5	107.6	500.1	1 436.2	1 244.6	2 705.3	28.3
23212	Men's and boys' knit outerwear sport shirts, including sweatshirts (also see code 22532):										
	Establishments with this product class primary	137	23.6	223.6	19.6	34.3	159.9	516.4	624.9	1 157.3	11.8
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	98	15.9	151.1	13.3	23.1	110.0	337.2	419.6	778.2	7.0
23214	Men's and boys' dress and sport shirts:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	133	23.9	239.9	19.4	34.4	156.4	719.6	794.7	1 514.4	12.4
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	95	17.2	171.1	14.6	25.5	119.5	500.2	440.4	944.4	7.9
23215	Men's and boys' nightwear, except robes:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	11	1.7	15.9	1.4	2.4	11.0	46.0	98.9	142.1	1.3
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	8	.8	9.4	.7	1.2	6.5	32.6	75.8	109.5	1.2
23219	Commission work on men's and boys' shirts and nightwear:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	285	34.5	293.7	31.1	54.0	250.3	418.6	56.3	477.0	9.7
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	251	29.1	251.3	26.3	45.7	214.6	358.3	49.4	409.3	8.7
2322	Men's and boys' underwear:										
	Entire industry	77	11.0	99.1	10.0	16.8	82.0	210.2	206.7	429.4	3.3
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more ..	54	7.6	70.2	7.0	11.2	58.2	165.9	172.6	351.4	2.6
2323	Men's and boys' neckwear:										
	Entire industry	170	6.7	83.0	5.3	9.0	50.2	184.5	148.3	335.0	4.9
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more ..	157	5.8	74.6	4.6	7.8	44.9	166.9	137.7	306.4	4.7
2327	Men's and boys' separate trousers:										
	Entire industry	356	56.9	564.9	49.4	87.3	426.9	1 111.2	1 052.5	2 165.4	35.7
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more ..	315	46.7	449.6	41.8	73.4	362.2	853.3	652.0	1 502.6	30.3
23271	Men's and boys' separate dress and sport trousers:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	123	27.8	300.4	22.0	38.7	191.0	733.5	931.9	1 665.6	25.8
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	98	19.2	198.2	15.8	27.1	137.1	492.8	534.8	1 023.7	20.8
23279	Commission work on men's and boys' separate trousers:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	147	26.6	239.9	25.2	44.7	217.2	332.1	70.3	404.1	8.5
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	140	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2328	Men's and boys' work clothing:										
	Entire industry	554	91.0	838.7	79.6	135.4	642.1	2 399.2	2 168.2	4 661.2	58.1
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more ..	455	70.4	627.7	62.3	105.1	485.4	1 765.2	1 451.3	3 282.3	34.5
23281	Men's and boys' work shirts:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	27	4.6	37.1	4.2	6.9	29.7	77.9	84.9	166.2	2.1
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	25	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5a. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1982—
Con.

[Table presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. Measures of plant specialization shown are (1) industry specialization: ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment; and (2) product class specialization: ratio of largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment. See appendix for method of computing ratios. Statistics for establishments with specialization ratios of less than 75 percent are included in total lines but are not shown as a separate class. In addition, data may not be shown for various reasons; e.g., to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Industry or product class code	Industry or product class by percent of specialization	All establishments (number)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)				
23283	Men's and boys' jeans, including jean-cut casual slacks: Establishments with this product class primary -----	152	38.7	377.2	32.9	54.7	267.6	1 558.9	1 443.6	3 098.0	23.5
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class -----	112	26.8	253.7	23.2	37.8	183.2	1 042.7	836.7	1 947.7	12.8
23284	Men's and boys' work clothing and washable service apparel: Establishments with this product class primary -----	109	18.3	163.0	16.0	26.9	121.7	390.9	504.3	883.9	6.4
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class -----	71	11.4	99.9	10.2	16.9	76.2	247.6	276.9	514.5	3.6
23289	Commission work on men's and boys' work clothing: Establishments with this product class primary -----	164	25.4	222.4	22.6	40.4	190.2	297.1	59.7	361.6	23.5
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class -----	130	18.4	156.9	16.3	29.2	131.3	212.7	44.6	260.2	11.5
2329	Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c.: Entire industry -----	646	44.6	432.8	38.6	68.5	323.0	931.3	745.3	1 658.3	18.3
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more --	390	23.6	222.2	20.1	35.7	161.4	524.8	519.8	1 033.6	9.4
23291	Men's and boys' heavy outerwear coats and jackets, nontailored: Establishments with this product class primary -----	85	9.0	97.4	7.3	13.4	62.9	231.3	248.3	472.2	3.9
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class -----	56	4.9	48.6	3.9	7.4	29.4	122.9	160.5	278.5	1.5
23292	Men's and boys' outerwear, n.e.c.: Establishments with this product class primary -----	139	17.9	176.6	15.5	27.1	134.8	435.2	391.0	816.6	7.3
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class -----	99	11.9	116.0	10.7	18.8	93.1	281.4	251.7	526.9	5.3

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

Table 5b. Industry-Product Analysis—Value of Shipments and Primary Product Shipments, Specialization and Coverage Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[An establishment is assigned to an industry based on shipment values of products representing largest amount considered primary to an industry. Frequently, establishment shipments comprise mixtures of products assigned to an industry (primary), those considered primary to other industries (secondary), and receipts for activities such as merchandising or contract work. Columns A-D show this product pattern for an industry, and column E shows primary product specialization ratio. The extent to which an industry's primary products are shipped by establishments classified in and out of an industry is shown in columns F-H and coverage ratio is shown in column I. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Industry and product group code	Industry and census year	Value of shipments					Value of primary product shipments			
		Total (million dollars)	Primary products (million dollars)	Secondary products (million dollars)	Miscellaneous receipts (million dollars)	Primary product specialization ratio Col. B ÷ Col. B + C (percent)	Total made in all industries (million dollars)	Made in this industry (million dollars)	Made in other industries (million dollars)	Coverage ratio Col. B ÷ Col. F (percent)
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
2311	Men's and boys' suits and coats ----- 1982--	3 059.7	2 730.0	232.1	97.6	92	2 932.9	2 730.0	202.9	93
	1977--	2 767.5	2 495.4	178.3	93.8	93	2 719.2	2 495.4	223.6	92
	1972--	2 396.9	2 144.8	143.2	108.9	93	2 230.8	2 144.8	86.0	96
2321	Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear ----- 1982--	3 477.7	2 886.3	379.5	211.9	89	13 964.4	2 886.3	11 078.1	73
	1977--	2 934.6	2 608.6	226.6	99.4	92	12 836.5	2 608.6	2227.9	92
	1972--	2 104.3	1 849.0	178.7	76.6	91	12 210.5	1 849.0	1361.5	83
2322	Men's and boys' underwear ----- 1982--	429.4	366.6	21.8	41.1	94	3983.2	366.6	3616.6	37
	1977--	419.8	320.0	49.5	50.3	87	350.0	320.0	230.0	91
	1972--	239.3	200.8	11.5	27.0	94	3582.8	200.8	3382.0	34
2323	Men's and boys' neckwear ----- 1982--	335.0	306.5	9.7	18.9	97	310.4	306.5	4.0	99
	1977--	223.8	205.1	-	18.7	100	211.3	205.1	6.2	97
	1972--	294.9	262.7	1.1	31.1	99	279.3	262.7	16.6	94
2327	Men's and boys' separate trousers ----- 1982--	2 165.4	1 848.2	302.3	14.9	86	2 107.0	1 848.2	258.8	88
	1977--	1 718.0	1 438.1	264.2	15.7	84	1 631.4	1 438.1	193.3	88
	1972--	1 745.0	1 513.6	208.2	23.2	87	1 775.9	1 569.8	206.1	88
2328	Men's and boys' work clothing ----- 1982--	4 661.2	3 790.7	687.0	183.5	85	4 022.9	3 790.7	232.2	94
	1977--	3 641.9	3 188.3	391.5	62.1	89	3 394.3	3 188.3	206.0	94
	1972--	1 738.0	1 438.2	253.5	46.3	85	1 624.8	1 438.2	186.6	89
2329	Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c. ----- 1982--	1 658.3	1 167.3	225.8	265.2	84	41 740.9	1 167.3	4573.6	67
	1977--	1 065.1	741.7	156.0	167.4	83	2925.5	741.7	2183.8	80
	1972--	783.2	589.0	156.9	37.3	90	4962.6	589.0	4373.6	61

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5b. Industry-Product Analysis—Value of Shipments and Primary Product Shipments, Specialization and Coverage Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years—Con.

¹Figure includes shipments of men's and boys' knit shirts and nightwear made in knitting mills (primary products of 2253 and 2254) as well as shipments of knit shirts and nightwear made from purchased fabrics in cut-and-sew shops.
²In 1977 figures exclude shipments of men's and boys' apparel items made in knitting mills and are not comparable with figures for other census years.
³Figures include shipments of men's and boys' knit underwear made in knitting mills (primary products of 2254) as well as shipments of knit underwear made from purchased fabrics in cut-and-sew shops.
⁴Figure includes shipments of men's and boys' sweaters made in knitting mills (primary products of 2253) as well as shipments of men's and boys' sweaters made from purchased fabrics in cut and sew shops.

Table 5c-1. Industry-Product Analysis—Shipments by Product Class and Industry: 1982

[Million dollars. Table shows where products of an industry (referred to as primary and listed in table 6a) are made and what products are made by establishments classified in an industry. Read down an industry column to find what products are produced in an industry. Only those product groups that have at least \$2 million in shipments from establishments classified in one of industries included in this chapter are shown. Read across to determine where products of industries in this chapter are produced. To extent that some of primary products are made in industries not included in this chapter, value of such shipments is shown in "Other industries" column. Specified "Other industries" are listed in table 5c-2 if they account for more than \$5 million of products primary to this chapter. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see explanatory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1982 product code	Product group, product class, and miscellaneous receipts	All industries	Men's and boys' suits and coats (SIC 2311)	Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear (SIC 2321)	Men's and boys' underwear (SIC 2322)	Men's and boys' neckwear (SIC 2323)	Men's and boys' separate trousers (SIC 2327)	Men's and boys' work clothing (SIC 2328)	Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c. (SIC 2329)	Other industries
	Total	(X) 3 059.7	3 477.7	429.4	335.0	2 165.4	4 661.2	1 658.3	(X)	
	Primary products	(X) 2 730.0	2 886.3	366.6	306.5	1 848.2	3 790.7	1 167.3	(X)	
	Secondary products	(X) 232.1	379.5	21.8	9.7	302.3	687.0	225.8	(X)	
	Miscellaneous receipts	(X) 97.6	211.9	41.1	18.9	14.9	183.5	265.2	(X)	
2311-	Men's and boys' suits and coats	2 932.9	2 730.0	(D)	-	134.9	8.0	(D)	(D)	
23111	Men's suits, including uniforms and leisure	1 078.6	(D)	2.4	-	7.0	-	-	(D)	
23112	Men's overcoats and tailored car coats	126.6	108.1	(D)	-	(D)	-	4.1	(D)	
23113	Men's tailored dress and sport coats and jackets	944.0	803.8	2.0	-	116.1	(D)	(D)	9.1	
23114	Boys' suits, coats, and tailored jackets	148.2	(D)	(D)	-	10.0	(D)	-	(D)	
23119	Commission work on men's and boys' suits and coats	493.6	481.4	.2	-	(D)	(D)	2.0	7.2	
23110	Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats, n.s.k.	141.9	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	
2321-	Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear	13 964.4	(D)	2 886.3	(D)	7.0	(D)	35.3	11 010.6	
23212	Men's and boys' knit outerwear sport shirts, including sweatshirts (also see code 22532)	21 928.4	(D)	1 018.5	(D)	(D)	(D)	21.5	2838.4	
23214	Men's and boys' dress and sport shirts	31 227.4	(D)	1 113.9	-	3.9	52.8	11.5	(D)	
23215	Men's and boys' nightwear, except robes	4167.0	-	133.9	-	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	
23219	Commission work on men's and boys' shirts and nightwear	474.5	(D)	452.9	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	14.8	
23210	Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear, n.s.k.	167.1	-	167.1	-	-	-	-	-	
23220	Men's and boys' underwear	5983.2	(D)	(D)	366.6	-	(D)	(D)	5587.4	
23230	Men's, youths', and boys' neckwear	310.4	-	(D)	-	306.5	-	-	(D)	
2327-	Men's and boys' separate trousers	2 107.0	102.1	33.5	-	1 848.2	56.0	23.9	43.2	
23271	Men's and boys' separate dress and sport trousers	1 588.9	85.0	(D)	-	1 364.3	52.5	(D)	38.4	
23279	Commission work on men's and boys' separate trousers	426.2	17.1	(D)	-	(D)	3.6	(D)	(D)	
23270	Men's and boys' separate trousers, n.s.k.	91.8	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	(D)	
2328-	Men's and boys' work clothing	4 022.9	-	21.6	-	89.6	3 790.7	(D)	(D)	
23281	Men's and boys' work shirts	242.5	-	(D)	-	(D)	230.0	(D)	1.4	
23283	Men's and boys' jeans, including jean-cut casual slacks	2 543.9	-	(D)	-	(D)	2 384.5	4.7	57.6	
23284	Men's and boys' work clothing and washable service apparel	767.0	-	(D)	-	(D)	735.6	(D)	28.7	
23289	Commission work on men's and boys' work clothing	375.9	-	(D)	-	-	347.7	(D)	20.9	
23280	Men's and boys' work clothing, n.s.k.	93.6	-	(D)	-	-	92.9	-	(D)	
2329-	Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c.	61 740.9	(D)	39.3	-	24.2	39.1	1 167.3	(D)	
23291	Men's and boys' heavy outerwear coats and jackets, nontailored	449.8	(D)	11.7	-	(D)	21.5	359.7	(D)	
23292	Men's and boys' outerwear, n.e.c.	61 133.7	(D)	27.6	-	(D)	17.6	650.9	5362.9	
23290	Men's and boy's clothing, n.e.c., n.s.k.	157.3	-	-	-	-	-	156.7	.6	
	OTHER SHIPMENTS BY FOUR-DIGIT PRODUCT GROUP									
2331-	Women's and misses' blouses and waists	(X) 7.1	148.8	-	-	3.3	30.2	2.7	(X)	
2335-	Women's and misses' dresses	(X) (D)	4.3	-	-	-	(D)	(D)	(X)	
2337-	Women's and misses' suits and coats	(X) 62.4	5.9	-	-	12.7	11.6	39.8	(X)	
2339-	Women's and misses' outerwear, n.e.c.	(X) 2.8	15.0	-	-	28.8	357.0	48.0	(X)	
2341-	Women's and children's underwear	(X) -	11.3	(D)	-	-	-	(D)	(X)	
2361-	Children's dresses and blouses	(X) (D)	30.3	-	-	(D)	10.0	.9	(X)	
2363-	Children's coats and suits	(X) (D)	(D)	-	-	-	.2	.9	(X)	
2369-	Children's outerwear, n.e.c.	(X) -	-	-	-	-	56.7	3.0	(X)	
2384-	Robes and dressing gowns	(X) -	29.2	-	-	-	-	(D)	(X)	
2385-	Waterproof outer garments	(X) 12.5	-	-	-	(D)	(D)	5.2	(X)	
2387-	Apparel belts	(X) -	-	-	(D)	-	-	-	(X)	
2392-	House furnishings, n.e.c.	(X) -	-	-	-	-	(D)	(D)	(X)	
2393-	Textile bags	(X) -	(D)	-	-	-	(D)	2.1	(X)	
2394-	Canvas and related products	(X) (D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	11.4	(X)	
2399-	Fabricated textile products, n.e.c.	(X) (D)	(D)	-	-	-	(D)	(D)	(X)	
3949-	Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.	(X) -	(D)	-	-	-	-	4.9	(X)	
	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS									
93000 00	Receipts for work done for others on their materials	(X) (D)	(D)	40.6	(D)	6.4	(D)	217.4	(X)	
99980 00	Miscellaneous receipts, including receipts for repair work, sales of scrap and refuse, etc.	(X) (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.7	(D)	2.8	(X)	
99989 00	Sales of products bought and resold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly at establishment	(X) 84.9	187.6	(D)	12.4	7.7	147.0	45.0	(X)	

Table 5c-1. **Industry-Product Analysis—Shipments by Product Class and Industry: 1982—Con.**

¹Figure includes \$847 million of shipments of men's and boys' knit shirts and nightwear made in knitting mills (primary products of product class 22532, 22533, and 22541).
²Figure includes \$816 million of shipments of men's and boys' knit outerwear sport shirts made in knitting mills (primary products of product class 22532).
³Figure includes \$15 million of shipments of men's and boys' knit dress shirts made in knitting mills (primary product of product class 22533).
⁴Figure includes \$16 million of shipments of men's and boys' knit nightwear made in knitting mills (primary products of product class 22541).
⁵Figure includes \$558 million of shipments of men's and boys' knit underwear made in knitting mills (primary products of product class 22541).
⁶Figure includes \$363 million of shipments of men's and boys' sweaters made in knitting mills (primary products of product class 22531).

Table 5c-2. **Industry-Product Analysis—Other Industries With Shipments of Primary Products: 1982**

[Million dollars. Table is a continuation of table 5c-1 and shows where products of industries in this chapter (referred to as primary products and listed in table 6a) are made. To extent that some of primary products are made in industries not included in this chapter, value of such shipments is shown in "Other industries" column of table 5c-1. Specified "Other industries" are listed in this table if they account for more than \$5 million of products primary to this chapter. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1982 product code	Other industries	Value	1982 product code	Other industries	Value
2311-	MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS		2327-	MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS	
	2337 Women's and misses' suits and coats	14.5		2339 Women's and misses' outerwear, n.e.c.	17.4
	2385 Waterproof outer garments	(D)		2369 Children's outerwear, n.e.c.	(D)
2321-	MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR		2328-	MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING	
	2331 Women's and misses' blouses	28.9		2339 Women's and misses' outerwear, n.e.c.	68.4
	2335 Women's and misses' dresses	6.8		2369 Children's outerwear, n.e.c.	33.3
	2339 Women's and misses' outerwear, n.e.c.	11.5			
	2341 Women's and children's underwear	12.7	2329-	MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C.	
	2361 Children's dresses and blouses	7.5		2337 Women's and misses' suits and coats	(D)
	2369 Children's outerwear, n.e.c.	12.4		2339 Women's and misses' outerwear, n.e.c.	28.7
2322-	MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR			2385 Waterproof outer garments	(D)
	2341 Women's and children's underwear	29.4		2393 Textile bags	6.1

Table 6a-1. **Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977**

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
	MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS						
2311- —	Total	(NA)	(X)	2 932.9	(NA)	(X)	2 719.2
23111 —	Men's suits, including uniforms and leisure (duos and trios):						
23111 00	As reported in the census of manufactures 1,000 units...	89	³ 11 368	1 078.6	171	³ 11 936.2	1 273.4
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23E, Men's and Boys' Outerwear	(NA)	³ 11 622	1 101.4	(NA)	³ 19 510	1 181.7
23111 13	Men's tailored suits, including tailored uniforms, (excluding casual, ski, and snow suits)	(NA)	11 543	1 098.1	(NA)	17 548	1 128.8
	By price:						
23111 31	Less than \$50 per unit	(NA)	715	(X)	(NA)	4 139	(X)
23111 32	\$50 to \$62.49 per unit	(NA)	1 498	(X)	(NA)	3 017	(X)
23111 33	\$62.50 to \$99.99 per unit	(NA)	4 239	(X)	(NA)		
23111 34	\$1000 to \$149.99 per unit	(NA)	3 029	(X)	(NA)	8 607	(X)
23111 35	\$150 or more per unit	(NA)	1 723	(X)	(NA)		
23111 39	Price line, n.s.k.	(NA)	339	(X)	(NA)	1 785	(X)
	By construction and fabric:						
	Woven fabric:						
23111 60	All cotton and chiefly cotton	(NA)	290	(X)	(NA)		
23111 61	Manmade/wool blends, chiefly manmade	(NA)	3 681	(X)	(NA)		
23111 62	All manmade and chiefly manmade	(NA)	3 201	(X)	(NA)	13 575	(X)
23111 63	All wool and chiefly wool	(NA)	3 203	(X)	(NA)		
23111 64	All other fabrics	(NA)	257	(X)	(NA)		
	Knit fabric:						
23111 67	All manmade and chiefly manmade	(NA)	548	(X)	(NA)	1 847	(X)
23111 69	All other fabrics	(NA)	363	(X)	(NA)		
23111 70	Fabric, n.s.k.	(NA)	-	(X)	(NA)	2 126	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-1. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
	MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS—Con.						
23111 —	Men's suits, including uniforms and leisure (duos and trios) —Con.						
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23E, Men's and Boys' Outerwear —Con.						
23111 81	Men's casual (nontailored) suits 1,000 units..	(NA)	79	3.3	(NA)	1 962	52.9
	By construction and fabric:						
	Woven fabric:						
23111 80	All cotton and chiefly cotton do..	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	1 050	(X)
23111 82	All manmade and chiefly manmade do..	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)		
	Knit fabric:						
23111 87	All cotton and chiefly cotton do..	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	855	(X)
23111 88	All manmade and chiefly manmade do..	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)		
23111 99	Fabric, n.s.k. do..	(NA)	—	(X)	(NA)	57	(X)
23112 —	Men's overcoats, topcoats, and tailored car and suburban coats, including uniform:						
	As reported in the census of manufactures do..	42	32 620	126.6	72	*35 197	179.8
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23E, Men's and Boys' Outerwear:						
23112 15	Men's overcoats, topcoats, and tailored suburban and car coats, including uniforms, (including reversible, zipper-lined, and wool water-repellent topcoats) do..	(NA)	32 646	120.3	(NA)	35 735	194.1
	By construction:						
23112 32	Woven fabric do..	(NA)	2 368	(X)	(NA)	5 735	(X)
23112 33	Knit fabric do..	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)		
23112 34	Construction, n.s.k. do..	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)		
	By fabric:						
23112 35	All manmade and chiefly manmade do..	(NA)	1 003	(X)	(NA)	5 056	(X)
23112 36	All wool and chiefly wool do..	(NA)	752	(X)	(NA)		
23112 37	All other fabrics do..	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	679	(X)
23112 39	Fabric, n.s.k. do..	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)		
23113 —	Men's tailored dress and sport coats and jackets, including uniform and separate leisure type:						
	As reported in the census of manufactures do..	108	319 809	944.0	142	**319 514	623.0
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23E, Men's and Boys' Outerwear ⁴ do..	(NA)	320 427	966.4	(NA)	319 940	667.4
23113 11	Men's tailored separate suit-type dress and sport coats, including uniform and separate formal jackets (excluding casual (nontailored) type sport coats) do..	(NA)	18 011	923.7	(NA)	16 827	604.1
	By price:						
23113 01	Less than \$24 per unit do..	(NA)	919	(X)	(NA)	3 201	(X)
23113 02	\$24 to \$37.49 per unit do..	(NA)	6 183	(X)	(NA)	6 176	(X)
23113 03	\$37.50 to \$44.99 per unit do..	(NA)	3 067	(X)	(NA)	2 853	(X)
23113 05	\$45.00 to \$57.49 per unit do..	(NA)	2 122	(X)	(NA)		
23113 07	\$57.50 to \$62.49 per unit do..	(NA)	732	(X)	(NA)	2 654	(X)
23113 12	\$62.50 or more per unit do..	(NA)	4 578	(X)	(NA)		
23113 15	Price line, n.s.k. do..	(NA)	410	(X)	(NA)	1 943	(X)
	By construction and fabric:						
	Woven fabric:						
23113 51	All cotton and chiefly cotton do..	(NA)	766	(X)	(NA)	11 485	(X)
23113 52	Manmade/wool blends, chiefly manmade do..	(NA)	4 397	(X)	(NA)		
23113 53	All manmade and chiefly manmade, except manmade/wool blends do..	(NA)	6 982	(X)	(NA)	3 360	(X)
23113 54	All wool and chiefly wool do..	(NA)	4 114	(X)	(NA)		
23113 55	All other fabrics do..	(NA)	476	(X)	(NA)	1 982	(X)
23113 62	Knit fabric:						
23113 63	All manmade and chiefly manmade do..	(NA)	462	(X)	(NA)	3 360	(X)
23113 64	All wool and chiefly wool do..	(NA)	(9)	(X)	(NA)		
23113 65	All other fabrics do..	(NA)	(9)	(X)	(NA)	1 982	(X)
23113 69	Fabric, n.s.k. do..	(NA)	5814	(X)	(NA)		
23113 41	Men's casual (nontailored) type sportcoats do..	(NA)	418	18.7	(NA)	3 113	63.3
	By construction and fabric:						
	Woven fabric:						
23113 32	All cotton and chiefly cotton do..	(NA)	130	(X)	(NA)	2 108	(X)
23113 34	All manmade and chiefly manmade do..	(NA)	87	(X)	(NA)		
23113 36	All other fabrics do..	(NA)	136	(X)	(NA)		
	Knit fabric:						
23113 47	All cotton and chiefly cotton do..	(NA)	65	(X)	(NA)	1 005	(X)
23113 42	All manmade and chiefly manmade do..	(NA)					
23113 45	All wool and chiefly wool do..	(NA)					
23113 46	All other fabrics do..	(NA)					
23113 10	Men's separate vests, excluding sweater vests do..	(NA)	1 998	23.8	(NA)	(X)	(X)
	By construction:						
23113 13	Woven fabric do..	(NA)	1 721	(X)	(NA)	(X)	(X)
23113 14	Knit fabric do..	(NA)			(NA)	(X)	(X)
23113 19	Construction, n.s.k. do..	(NA)	277	(X)	(NA)	(X)	(X)
	By fabric:						
23113 22	All cotton and chiefly cotton do..	(NA)	181	(X)	(NA)	(X)	(X)
23113 23	All manmade and chiefly manmade do..	(NA)	1 247	(X)	(NA)		
23113 24	All wool and chiefly wool do..	(NA)	82	(X)	(NA)		
23113 25	All other fabrics do..	(NA)	30	(X)	(NA)		
23113 29	Fabric, n.s.k. do..	(NA)	458	(X)	(NA)		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-1. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS—Con.							
23114 —	Boys' suits, coats, and tailored jackets, including students', cadets' and other uniform types:						
23114 00	As reported in the census of manufactures 1,000 units...	27	³⁶ 378	148.2	40	^{**39} 080	149.7
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23E, Men's and Boys' Outerwear	(NA)	³⁶ 231	143.3	(NA)	³⁹ 024	147.8
23114 12	Boys' tailored suits, except ski, snow, and wash suits (including uniform)	(NA)	3 473	83.3	(NA)	3 454	72.3
	By construction:						
23114 23	Woven fabric	(NA)	2 903	(X)	(NA)	3 454	(X)
23114 24	Knit fabric	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)		
23114 20	Construction, n.s.k.	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)		
	By fabric:						
23114 25	All cotton and chiefly cotton	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	3 304	(X)
23114 26	All manmade and chiefly manmade	(NA)	3 303	(X)	(NA)		
23114 22	All wool and chiefly wool	(NA)	50	(X)	(NA)		
23114 27	All other fabrics	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)		
23114 21	Fabric, n.s.k.	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	150	(X)
23114 31	Boys' casual (nontailored) suits	(NA)	-	-	(NA)	424	7.2
23114 14	Boys' tailored overcoats, topcoats, car, suburban, and stormcoats, including uniform and wool water-repellent coats	(NA)	404	9.0	(NA)	1 035	14.9
23114 15	All manmade and chiefly manmade	(NA)	359	(X)	(NA)	1 035	(X)
23114 17	All other fabrics	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)		
23114 18	Fabric, n.s.k.	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)		
23114 19	Boys' tailored suit-type separate dress and sport coats, including uniform	(NA)	2 016	48.6	(NA)	1 157	24.6
23114 46	All manmade and chiefly manmade	(NA)	681	(X)	(NA)	1 157	(X)
23114 49	All other fabrics	(NA)	179	(X)	(NA)		
23114 48	All wool and chiefly wool	(NA)	298	(X)	(NA)		
23114 45	Fabric, n.s.k.	(NA)	858	(X)	(NA)		
23114 47	Boys' casual (nontailored) type sportcoats	(NA)	31	.5	(NA)	2 954	28.8
23114 61	Boys' separate vests, excluding sweater vests	(NA)	307	1.9	(NA)	(X)	(X)
23114 65	All cotton and chiefly cotton	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	(X)	(X)
23114 66	All manmade and chiefly manmade	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)		
23114 69	Fabric, n.s.k.	(NA)	62	(X)	(NA)		
23119 —	Contract and commission work on men's and boys' suits and coats done for others on their materials	(NA)	(X)	493.6	(NA)	(X)	371.5
23119 00	Receipts for contract and commission work on men's, youths', and boys' suits and leisure suits, tailored, and dress coats, overcoats, and jackets, typically for establishments with 10 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	487.0	(NA)	(X)	370.5
23119 02	Receipts for contract and commission work on men's, youths', and boys' suits and leisure suits, tailored, and dress coats, overcoats, and jackets, typically for establishments with less than 10 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	6.6	(NA)	(X)	1.0
23110 00	Men's and boys' suits and coats, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 10 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	108.0	(NA)	(X)	100.9
23110 02	Men's and boys' suits and coats, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 10 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	33.9	(NA)	(X)	20.9
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR							
2321- —	Total	(NA)	(X)	3 964.4	(NA)	(X)	⁶² 836.5
22532 10		(NA)	(X)	3 117.9	(NA)	(X)	2 836.5
22533 35		(NA)	(X)	846.5	(NA)	(X)	(⁷)
23212 —	Made in cut-and-sew shops	(NA)	(X)	3 117.9	(NA)	(X)	2 836.5
	Made in knitting mills	(NA)	(X)	846.5	(NA)	(X)	(⁷)
23212 —	Men's and boys' knit outerwear sport shirts:						
22532 10	Men's and boys' knit sport shirts, including sweatshirts:	(NA)	³ 448 384	1 928.4	(NA)	(⁹)	(⁹)
23212 00		(NA)	³⁴⁷ 634	1 948.4	(NA)	³⁴⁰ 539	1 174.2
22532 10		(NA)	31 010	1 268.4	(NA)	24 446	762.8
23212 01	Men's knit sport shirts (except sweatshirts)	(NA)	10 350	(X)	(NA)	13 821	(X)
	By fabric:						
23212 05	All cotton and chiefly cotton	(NA)	17 550	(X)	(NA)	8 831	(X)
23212 07	All manmade and chiefly manmade	(NA)	(¹⁰)	(X)	(NA)	1 794	(X)
23212 08	All wool and chiefly wool	(NA)	591	(X)	(NA)		
23212 09	All other fabrics	(NA)	¹⁰² 519	(X)	(NA)		
23212 91	Fabric, n.s.k.	(NA)	701	(X)	(NA)	24 446	(X)
	By construction:						
23212 12	Full open front shirts	(NA)	7 440	(X)	(NA)	20 602	(X)
23212 13	Partial front opening (golf, polo type)	(NA)	2 267	(X)	(NA)		
23212 14	T-shirts made for outerwear, including tank tops	(NA)	2 267	(X)	(NA)		
23212 92	Construction, n.s.k.	(NA)			(NA)		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-1. **Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977—Con.**

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
	MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR— Con.						
	As reported in the Current Industrial Report MA-23E, Men's and Boys' Outerwear—Con.						
23212 24	Boys' knit sport shirts (except sweatshirts) ----- 1,000 doz..	(NA)	11 806	410.2	(NA)	12 179	264.1
	By fabric:						
23212 26	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do..	(NA)	2 110	(X)	(NA)	5 976	(X)
23212 27	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do..	(NA)	8 294	(X)	(NA)	5 449	(X)
23212 28	All other fabrics ----- do..	(NA)	515	(X)	(NA)	754	(X)
23212 93	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	887				
	By construction:						
23212 32	Full open front shirts ----- do..	(NA)	323	(X)	(NA)	12 179	(X)
23212 33	Partial front opening ----- do..	(NA)	3 478				
23212 34	T-shirts made for outerwear, including tank tops ----- do..	(NA)	6 969				
23212 94	Construction, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	1 036				
23212 19	Sweatshirts ----- do..	(NA)	4 818	269.8	(NA)	3 914	147.3
23214 —							
22533 35	Men's and boys' dress and sport shirts, except knit outerwear sport shirts:						
23214 00							
22533 35	Men's and boys' dress and sport shirts, except knit sport shirts (including uniform shirts):						
	As reported in the census of manufactures ----- do..	(NA)	³ 813 742	1 227.4	(NA)	³²² 809	1 379.1
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23E, Men's and Boys' Outerwear ----- do..	(NA)	³¹³ 871	1 277.3	(NA)	³²² 255	1 393.3
23214 11	Men's dress and business shirts, including uniform (designed primarily for dress, street, or business wear) ----- do..	(NA)	¹¹⁷ 484	749.0	(NA)	9 048	636.3
	By construction:						
23214 12	Woven fabric ----- do..	(NA)	6 491	(X)	(NA)	6 303	(X)
23214 13	Knit fabric ----- do..	(NA)	544	(X)	(NA)	1 911	(X)
23214 91	Construction, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	449	(X)	(NA)	834	(X)
	By fabric:						
23214 14	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do..	(NA)	1 350	(X)	(NA)	1 932	(X)
23214 15	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do..	(NA)	5 809	(X)	(NA)	6 181	(X)
23214 16	All other fabrics ----- do..	(NA)	8	(X)	(NA)	101	(X)
23214 92	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	317	(X)	(NA)	834	(X)
23214 35	Uniform shirts ----- do..	(NA)	¹¹¹ 065	(X)	(NA)	867	55.9
23214 07	Men's woven sport shirts (designed primarily for sport, leisure, or casual wear) ----- do..	(NA)	4 168	382.1	(NA)	8 983	577.5
23214 01	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do..	(NA)	1 044	(X)	(NA)	2 603	(X)
23214 02	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do..	(NA)	2 762	(X)	(NA)	5 667	(X)
23214 05	All wool and chiefly wool ----- do..	(NA)	—	(X)	(NA)	114	(X)
23214 06	All other fabrics ----- do..	(NA)	77	(X)	(NA)	599	(X)
23214 93	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	285				
23214 27	Boys' dress shirts, including uniform ----- do..	(NA)	922	56.5	(NA)	740	32.0
	By construction:						
23214 42	Woven fabric ----- do..	(NA)	560	(X)	(NA)	740	(X)
23214 43	Knit fabric ----- do..	(NA)	312				
23214 94	Construction, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	50				
	By fabric:						
23214 46	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do..	(NA)	625	(X)	(NA)	128	(X)
23214 47	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do..	(NA)	201	(X)	(NA)	597	(X)
23214 48	All other fabrics ----- do..	(NA)	(19)	(X)	(NA)	15	(X)
23214 95	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	¹⁰⁹⁶	(X)	(NA)	15	(X)
23214 51	Boys' woven sport shirts ----- do..	(NA)	1 297	89.7	(NA)	2 617	91.6
23214 52	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do..	(NA)	322	(X)	(NA)	941	(X)
23214 53	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do..	(NA)	917	(X)	(NA)	1 666	(X)
23214 55	All wool and chiefly wool ----- do..	(NA)	58	(X)	(NA)	10	(X)
23214 56	All other fabrics ----- do..	(NA)					
23214 96	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)					
23215 —							
22541 13	Men's and boys' nightwear:						
23215 00	Men's and boys' nightwear:						
22541 13	As reported in the census of manufactures ----- 1,000 doz..	(NA)	³ 82 753	167.0	(NA)	(¹²)	(¹²)
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23G, Underwear and Nightwear ----- do..	(NA)	³² 581	166.1	(NA)	³³ 158	148.6
23215 11	Men's nightwear, pajamas, etc., excluding robes ----- do..	(NA)	1 333	97.7	(NA)	1 750	91.5
	By construction:						
23215 14	Woven fabric ----- do..	(NA)	917	(X)	(NA)	1 514	(X)
23215 15	Knit fabric ----- do..	(NA)	196	(X)	(NA)	133	(X)
23215 91	Construction, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	220	(X)	(NA)	103	(X)
	By fabric:						
23215 16	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do..	(NA)	833	(X)	(NA)	965	(X)
23215 18	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do..	(NA)	277	(X)	(NA)	670	(X)
23215 19	All other fabrics ----- do..	(NA)					
23215 92	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)					
23215 12	Boys' nightwear, excluding robes, pajamas, etc. ----- do..	(NA)	1 248	68.4	(NA)	1 408	57.1
	By construction:						
23215 22	Woven fabric ----- do..	(NA)	275	(X)	(NA)	1 028	(X)
23215 24	Knit fabric ----- do..	(NA)	927	(X)	(NA)	380	(X)
23215 93	Construction, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	46	(X)	(NA)	(X)	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-1. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
	MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR— Con.						
23215 — 22541 13 23215 00 22541 13	Men's and boys' nightwear—Con.						
	Men's and boys' nightwear—Con.						
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23G, Underwear and Nightwear—Con.						
23215 12	Boys' nightwear, excluding robes, pajamas, etc.— Con.						
	By fabric:						
23215 26	All cotton and chiefly cotton	(NA)	339	(X)	(NA)	511	(X)
23215 27	All manmade and chiefly manmade	(NA)	863	(X)	(NA)	731	(X)
23215 29	All other fabrics	(NA)	—	(X)	(NA)	—	(X)
23215 94	Fabric, n.s.k.	(NA)	46	(X)	(NA)	166	(X)
23219 —	Contract and commission work shirts on men's and boys' shirts (except work shirts) and nightwear	(NA)	(X)	474.5	(NA)	(X)	372.6
23219 13	Receipts for contract and commission work on men's and boys' shirts (except work shirts) and collars	144	(X)	395.0	172	(X)	316.9
23219 15	Receipts for contract and commission work on men's and boys' nightwear	21	(X)	38.6	31	(X)	32.2
23219 00	Receipts for contract and commission work on men's and boys' shirts and nightwear, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	33.8	(NA)	(X)	21.6
23219 02	Receipts for contract and commission work on men's and boys' shirts and nightwear, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note)	24	(X)	7.2	(NA)	(X)	1.9
23210 00	Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	130.9	(NA)	(X)	141.7
23210 02	Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	36.2	(NA)	(X)	15.8
	MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR						
2322— 22541 11	Total	(NA)	(X)	983.2	(NA)	(X)	350.0
	Made in cut-and-sew shops	(NA)	(X)	425.5	(NA)	(X)	350.0
	Made in knitting mills	(NA)	(X)	557.7	(NA)	(X)	(¹³)
	Men's and boys' underwear:						
23220 00 22541 11	As reported in the census of manufactures	(NA)	³ 862 164	975.9	(NA)	(X)	(¹³)
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23G, Underwear and Nightwear	(NA)	³ 62 791	995.8	(NA)	³ 70 369	771.2
	By construction and fabric:						
	Woven fabric:						
23221 16	Men's and boys' boxer shorts	(NA)	4 394	78.9	(NA)	7 360	90.5
23221 13	Cotton/polyester blended fabric	(NA)	4 156	(X)	(NA)	4 483	(X)
23221 17	All other fabrics	(NA)	238	(X)	(NA)	2 877	(X)
	Knit fabric:						
22541 21	Men's lightweight undershirts with 1/4 sleeve, excluding T-shirts made for outerwear, i.e., those shipped for screen printing	(NA)	14 125	244.9	(NA)	20 584	229.1
22541 26	Cotton/polyester blended fabric	(NA)	4 614	(X)	(NA)	8 780	(X)
22541 28	100 percent cotton and all other cotton blends	(NA)	9 274	(X)	(NA)	10 107	(X)
22541 29	All other fabrics	(NA)	236	(X)	(NA)	1 697	(X)
22541 27	Fabrics, n.s.k.	(NA)	—	(X)	(NA)	—	(X)
22541 31	Boys' lightweight undershirts with 1/4 sleeve, excluding T-shirts made for outerwear, i.e., those shipped for screen printing	(NA)	4 996	65.7	(NA)	7 328	61.8
22541 36	Cotton/polyester blended fabric	(NA)	2 162	(X)	(NA)	2 386	(X)
22541 38	100 percent cotton and all other cotton blends	(NA)	2 834	(X)	(NA)	4 375	(X)
22541 39	All other fabrics	(NA)	—	(X)	(NA)	567	(X)
22541 37	Fabrics, n.s.k.	(NA)	—	(X)	(NA)	—	(X)
	Men's and boys' sleeveless athletic type undershirts	(NA)	2 779	37.5	(NA)	3 623	32.4
22541 44	Cotton/polyester blended fabric	(NA)	713	(X)	(NA)	—	(X)
22541 45	100 percent cotton and all other cotton blends	(NA)	2 052	(X)	(NA)	3 623	(X)
22541 46	All other fabrics	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	—	(X)
22541 47	Fabrics, n.s.k.	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	—	(X)
	Men's and boys' thermal underwear, including winter weight:						
22541 12	Tops (i.e., undershirts)	(NA)	1 841	74.5	(NA)	1 521	39.6
22541 14	Cotton/polyester blended fabric	(NA)	1 193	(X)	(NA)	—	(X)
22541 15	100 percent cotton and all other cotton blends	(NA)	561	(X)	(NA)	1 521	(X)
22541 16	All other fabrics	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	—	(X)
22541 17	Fabrics, n.s.k.	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	—	(X)
22541 51	Bottoms (i.e., drawers, etc.)	(NA)	1 777	62.1	(NA)	2 209	56.9
22541 53	Cotton/polyester blended fabric	(NA)	958	(X)	(NA)	—	(X)
22541 54	100 percent cotton and all cotton blends	(NA)	684	(X)	(NA)	2 209	(X)
22541 56	All other fabrics	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	—	(X)
22541 57	Fabrics, n.s.k.	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	—	(X)
22541 81	One piece (i.e., union suits)	(NA)	93	9.7	(NA)	245	9.5
22541 83	Cotton/polyester blended fabric	(NA)	46	(X)	(NA)	—	(X)
22541 84	100 percent cotton and all other cotton blends	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	245	(X)
22541 85	All other fabrics	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	—	(X)
22541 87	Fabrics, n.s.k.	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	—	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-1. **Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977—Con.**

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
	MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR—Con.						
	Men's and boys' underwear —Con. As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23G, Underwear and Nightwear —Con. By construction and fabric —Con. Knit fabric —Con.						
22541 62	Men's and boys' shorts and briefs ----- 1,000 doz..	(NA)	32 786	422.5	(NA)	27 499	251.4
	Shorts (boxer style, supporter type, non-						
	supporter type, etc.) ----- do..	(NA)	(¹⁴)	(X)	(NA)	269	4.0
22541 63	Cotton/polyester blended fabric ----- do..	(NA)			(NA)		
22541 65	100 percent cotton and all other cotton						
	blends ----- do..	(NA)	(¹⁴)	(X)	(NA)	269	(X)
22541 61	Men's supporter-type knit briefs ----- do..	(NA)	¹⁴ 24 170	337.3	(NA)	17 508	175.0
22541 66	Cotton/polyester blended fabric ----- do..	(NA)	8 053	(X)	(NA)	6 652	(X)
22541 68	100 percent cotton and all other cotton						
	blends ----- do..	(NA)	15 328	(X)	(NA)	10 198	(X)
22541 69	All other fabrics ----- do..	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	339	(X)
22541 67	Fabrics, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	319	(X)
22541 71	Boys' supporter-type knit briefs ----- do..	(NA)	8 616	85.2	(NA)	9 722	72.4
22541 76	Cotton/polyester blended fabric ----- do..	(NA)	1 994	(X)	(NA)	2 862	(X)
22541 78	100 percent cotton and all other cotton						
	blends ----- do..	(NA)	6 622	(X)	(NA)	6 227	(X)
22541 91	All other fabrics ----- do..	(NA)	-	(X)	(NA)	633	(X)
22541 97	Fabrics, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	-	(X)	(NA)	633	(X)
23220 02	Men's and boys' underwear, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 20 employees (see note) -----	(NA)	(X)	7.3	(NA)	(X)	3.5
	MEN'S AND BOYS' NECKWEAR						
2323- --	Total -----	(NA)	(X)	310.4	(NA)	(X)	211.3
23230 --	Men's, youths', and boys' neckwear (made from woven or purchased knit fabrics):						
	Neckties made from woven fabrics, including prints ----- 1,000 doz..	(NA)	(X)	193.8	(NA)	(X)	125.0
23230 21	All silk ----- do..	35	996.9	66.9	21	*480.0	25.8
23230 27	All polyester ----- do..	40	2 585.4	95.6	44	2 870.0	81.9
23230 28	All other fabrics, including blends ----- do..	35	**1 007.0	31.3	30	(S)	17.3
23230 49	All other men's and boys' neckwear, including neckties and knit or woven mufflers and scarfs ----- do..	14	402.5	17.9	10	**236.0	8.8
23230 00	Men's and boys' neckwear, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 10 employees or more (see note) -----	(NA)	(X)	92.2	(NA)	(X)	72.2
23230 02	Men's and boys' neckwear, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 10 employees (see note) -----	(NA)	(X)	6.5	(NA)	(X)	5.3
	MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS						
2327- --	Total -----	(NA)	(X)	¹⁵² 107.0	(NA)	(X)	¹⁵¹ 631.4
22533 33	Made in cut-and-sew shops -----	(NA)	(X)	2 107.0	(NA)	(X)	1 631.4
	Made in knitting mills -----	(NA)	(X)	(D)	(NA)	(X)	(D)
23271 --	Men's and boys' separate dress and sport trousers and dress shorts:						
22533 33	Men's and boys' separate dress and sport trousers, pants, slacks, and shorts, including uniform, but excluding jean-cut casual slacks:						
	As reported in the census of manufactures ----- 1,000 units..	157	³ 141 944	¹⁵¹ 588.9	218	³ 157 899	¹⁵¹ 308.3
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23E, Men's and Boys' Outerwear ----- do..	(NA)	³ 143 533	1 564.3	(NA)	³ 161 349	1 404.8
23271 11	Men's separate dress and sport trousers, including uniform (excluding shorts) ----- do..	(NA)	115 117	1 411.2	(NA)	121 984	1 217.5
	By price:						
23271 13	Less than \$4.25 per unit ----- do..	(NA)	920				
23271 14	\$4.25 to \$4.99 per unit ----- do..	(NA)	694				
23271 16	\$5.00 to \$8.99 per unit ----- do..	(NA)	23 502				
23271 18	\$9.00 to \$12.49 per unit ----- do..	(NA)	47 161	(X)	(NA)	121 984	(X)
23271 19	\$12.50 or more per unit ----- do..	(NA)	38 080				
23271 20	Price line, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	4 760				
	By construction and fabric:						
	Woven fabric:						
23271 22	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do..	(NA)	14 780				
23271 24	Manmade/wool blends, chiefly manmade ----- do..	(NA)	12 631				
23271 25	All manmade and chiefly manmade (except manmade/wool blends) ----- do..	(NA)	64 655				
23271 26	All wool and chiefly wool ----- do..	(NA)	7 349				
23271 27	All other fabrics ----- do..	(NA)	6 476	(X)	(NA)	121 984	(X)
	Knit fabric:						
23271 32	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do..	(NA)	(¹⁰)				
23271 34	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do..	(NA)	7 142				
23271 36	All other fabrics ----- do..	(NA)	(¹⁰)				
23271 40	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	¹⁰² 084				
23271 74	Uniform trousers ----- do..	(NA)	5 599	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23271 41	Men's shorts except athletic, i.e., jogging shorts, tennis shorts, etc. ----- do..	(NA)	3 984	28.5	(NA)	6 435	30.4
	By construction:						
23271 42	Woven fabric ----- do..	(NA)	3 766				
23271 43	Knit fabric ----- do..	(NA)	71	(X)	(NA)	6 435	(X)
23271 44	Construction, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	147				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-1. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS—Con.							
As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23E, Men's and Boys' Outerwear —Con. Men's shorts except athletic, i.e., jogging shorts, tennis shorts, etc. —Con.							
23271 41	By fabric:						
23271 45	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- 1,000 units--	(NA)	2 568	(X)	(NA)	6 435	(X)
23271 46	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do--	(NA)	1 167				
23271 47	All other fabrics ----- do--	(NA)	—				
23271 49	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do--	(NA)	249				
23271 57	Boys' dress and sport trousers, including uniform (excluding shorts) ----- do--	(NA)	14 884	100.7	(NA)	24 853	132.2
23271 53	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do--	(NA)	2 238	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23271 55	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do--	(NA)	10 963				
23271 58	All other fabrics ----- do--	(NA)	10 ⁽¹⁰⁾				
23271 69	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do--	(NA)	10 ¹ 683				
23271 61	Boys' shorts (except athletic shorts, i.e., jogging shorts, tennis shorts) ----- do--	(NA)	9 548	23.9	(NA)	8 077	24.7
By construction:							
23271 72	Woven fabric ----- do--	(NA)	4 637	(X)	(NA)	8 077	(X)
23271 73	Knit fabric ----- do--	(NA)	4 911				
By fabric:							
23271 75	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do--	(NA)	4 910	(X)	(NA)	8 077	(X)
23271 76	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do--	(NA)	4 314				
23271 77	All other fabrics ----- do--	(NA)	324				
23279 —	Contract and commission work on men's and boys' separate dress and sport trousers -----	(NA)	(X)	426.2	(NA)	(X)	264.5
23279 00	Receipts for contract and commission work on men's and boys' separate dress and sport trousers, except jeans, typically for establishments with 20 employees or more (see note) -----	118	(X)	422.4	148	(X)	263.8
23279 02	Receipts for contract and commission work on men's and boys' separate dress and sport trousers, except jeans, typically for establishments with less than 20 employees (see note) -----	11	(X)	3.8	(NA)	(X)	.7
23270 00	Men's and boys' separate dress and sport trousers, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 20 employees or more (see note) -----	(NA)	(X)	75.9	(NA)	(X)	45.9
23270 02	Men's and boys' separate dress and sport trousers, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 20 employees (see note) -----	(NA)	(X)	15.9	(NA)	(X)	12.7
MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING							
2328— —	Total -----	(NA)	(X)	4 022.9	(NA)	(X)	3 394.3
Men's and boys' work shirts:							
23281 —	Men's and boys' work shirts:						
23281 00	As reported in the census of manufactures ----- 1,000 doz--	48	32 938	242.5	57	163 696	191.6
As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23E, Men's and Boys' Outerwear ----- do--							
23281 34	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do--	(NA)	32 978	243.4	(NA)	163 475	177.2
23281 35	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do--	(NA)	706	(X)	(NA)	3 475	(X)
23281 37	All other fabrics ----- do--	(NA)	2 095				
23281 99	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do--	(NA)	(D)				
Men's and boys' jeans, including dungarees, and jean-cut casual slacks:							
23283 00	Men's and boys' jeans, including dungarees, and jean-cut casual slacks:						
As reported in the census of manufactures ¹⁷ ----- 1,000 doz--							
As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23E, Men's and Boys' Outerwear ¹⁷ ----- do--							
23283 11	Men's jeans and dungarees, excluding waistband overalls ¹⁷ ----- do--	105	322 563	2 543.9	112	324 987	1 962.8
As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23E, Men's and Boys' Outerwear ¹⁷ ----- do--							
23283 13	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do--	(NA)	322 039	2 532.9	(NA)	324 610	1 944.6
23283 14	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do--	(NA)	11 596	1 443.4	(NA)		
23283 91	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do--	(NA)	10 742	(X)	(NA)		
23283 21	Men's jean-cut casual slacks ----- do--	(NA)	681	(X)	(NA)	14 627	1 310.9
23283 23	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do--	(NA)	173	(X)	(NA)		
23283 24	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do--	(NA)	3 400	464.8	(NA)		
23283 25	All other fabrics ----- do--	(NA)	2 643	(X)	(NA)		
23283 41	Boys' jeans and dungarees ¹⁷ ----- do--	(NA)	742	(X)	(NA)		
23283 43	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do--	(NA)	15	(X)	(NA)		
23283 44	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do--	(NA)	5 368	487.3	(NA)		
23283 92	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do--	(NA)	4 346	(X)	(NA)	5 524	374.8
23283 51	Boys' jean-cut casual slacks ----- do--	(NA)	934	(X)	(NA)		
23283 53	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do--	(NA)	88	(X)	(NA)		
23283 54	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do--	(NA)	1 675	137.4	(NA)		
23283 01	Men's and boys' jeans, dungarees, and jean-cut casual slacks, n.s.k. ----- do--	(NA)	962	(X)	(NA)		
			713	(X)	(NA)		
			—	—	(NA)	4 459	258.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-1. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
	MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING—Con.						
23284 —	Men's and boys' work clothing and washable service apparel, except work shirts, jeans, and jean-cut casual slacks: ¹⁷						
23284 00	Men's and boys' work clothing (except shirts) and washable service apparel, including work pants, overalls, work uniforms, hospital garments, etc., but excluding jeans: As reported in the census of manufactures ¹⁷ ----- 1,000 doz..	95	3 188 064	18767.0	103	169 703	729.7
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23E, Men's and Boys' Outerwear ¹⁷ ----- do..	(NA)	3 186 844	18746.3	(NA)	169 785	729.9
23284 01	Men's work pants, excluding jeans and dungarees (including waistband overalls) ¹⁷ ----- do..	(NA)	3 776	365.0	(NA)		
	By construction:						
23284 04	Woven fabric ----- do..	(NA)	3 404	(X)	(NA)		
23284 05	Knit fabric ----- do..	(NA)	34	(X)	(NA)		
23284 91	Construction, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	338	(X)	(NA)		
	By fabric:						
23284 14	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do..	(NA)	844	(X)	(NA)		
23284 15	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do..	(NA)	2 189	(X)	(NA)		
23284 92	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	743	(X)	(NA)		
23284 21	Men's coveralls, overalls, and jumpsuits ----- do..	(NA)	1 220	214.2	(NA)	6 875	561.0
	By construction:						
23284 24	Woven fabric ----- do..	(NA)	1 014	(X)	(NA)		
23284 25	Knit fabric ----- do..	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)		
23284 93	Construction, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)		
	By fabric:						
23284 34	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do..	(NA)	535	(X)	(NA)		
23284 35	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do..	(NA)	472	(X)	(NA)		
23284 94	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	213	(X)	(NA)		
23284 41	Men's washable service apparel ----- do..	(NA)	1 257	101.5	(NA)	1 360	77.3
23284 54	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do..	(NA)	173	(X)	(NA)		
23284 55	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do..	(NA)	907	(X)	(NA)		
23284 56	All other fabric ----- do..	(NA)	83	(X)	(NA)	1 360	(X)
23284 95	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	94	(X)	(NA)		
23284 61	Men's and boys' overall and work type jackets ----- do..	(NA)	186	36.2	(NA)	176	20.7
23284 63	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do..	(NA)	74	(X)	(NA)		
23284 64	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do..	(NA)	107	(X)	(NA)	176	(X)
23284 96	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	5	(X)	(NA)		
23284 71	Boys' coveralls, overalls, work pants, and jumpsuits ¹⁷ ----- do..	(NA)	405	29.4	(NA)	1 374	70.9
23284 84	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do..	(NA)	273	(X)	(NA)		
23284 85	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do..	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	1 374	(X)
23284 97	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	(D)	(X)	(NA)		
23289 —	Contract and commission work on men's and boys' work clothing ----- do..	(NA)	(X)	375.9	(NA)	(X)	411.2
23289 11	Receipts for contract and commission work on men's and boys' jeans, including dungarees and jean-cut casual slacks ----- do..	82	(X)	238.3	(NA)		
23289 13	Receipts for contract and commission work on men's and boys' work clothing, except jeans and jean-cut casual slacks ----- do..	32	(X)	110.2	(NA)	(X)	410.6
23289 00	Receipts for contract and commission work, n.s.k., on men's and boys' work shirts, work clothing, washable service apparel, jeans, and jean-cut casual slacks, typically for establishments with 20 employees or more (see note) ----- do..	(NA)	(X)	24.3	(NA)		
23289 02	Receipts for contract and commission work, n.s.k., on men's and boys' work shirts, work clothing, washable service apparel, jeans, and jean-cut casual slacks, typically for establishments with less than 20 employees (see note) ----- do..	6	(X)	3.0	(NA)	(X)	.6
23280 00	Men's and boys' work clothing, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 20 employees or more (see note) ----- do..	(NA)	(X)	84.0	(NA)	(X)	80.4
23280 02	Men's and boys' work clothing, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 20 employees (see note) ----- do..	(NA)	(X)	9.6	(NA)	(X)	18.6
	MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C.						
2329 —	Total ----- do..	(NA)	(X)	1 740.9	(NA)	(X)	925.5
22531 10	Made in cut-and-sew shops ----- do..	(NA)	(X)	1 378.0	(NA)	(X)	925.5
	Made in knitting mills ----- do..	(NA)	(X)	362.9	(NA)	(19)	(19)
23291 —	Men's and boys' heavy outerwear coats and jackets, nontailored:						
23291 00	Men's and boys' heavy outerwear coats and jackets, such as mackinaws, meltons, lumber jackets, etc., but excluding leather, sheepskin, sheep lined, suede, sweaters, and tailored jackets: As reported in the census of manufactures ----- 1,000 doz..	114	31 876	449.8	131	32 847	397.3
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23E, Men's and Boys' Outerwear ----- do..	(NA)	31 810	448.1	(NA)	32 829	424.2
23291 22	Men's heavy nontailored outer jackets, including uniform (excluding ski jackets) ----- do..	(NA)	1 584	403.3	(NA)	1 864	352.5
	By construction:						
23291 24	Woven fabric ----- do..	(NA)	1 268		(NA)		
23291 26	Knit fabric ----- do..	(NA)	157	(X)	(NA)	186.4	(X)
23291 91	Construction, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	159				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-1. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)	
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C.—Con.								
23291 —	Men's and boys' heavy outerwear coats and jackets, nontailored —Con.							
23291 00	Men's and boys' heavy outerwear coats and jackets, such as mackinaws, meltons, lumber jackets, etc., but excluding leather, sheepskin, sheep lined, suede, sweaters, and tailored jackets —Con.							
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-23E, Men's and Boys' Outerwear —Con.							
23291 22	Men's heavy nontailored outer jackets, including uniform (excluding ski jackets) —Con.							
	By fabric:							
23291 31	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- 1,000 doz..	(NA)	338	(X)	(NA)	1 864	(X)	
23291 32	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do..	(NA)	948					
23291 33	All wool and chiefly wool ----- do..	(NA)	65					
23291 34	All other fabrics ----- do..	(NA)	-					
23291 92	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	233					
23291 25	Boys' nontailored heavy outer jackets, excluding ski jackets ----- do..	(NA)	226	44.8	(NA)	600	70.1	
23291 51	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do..	(NA)	33	(X)	(NA)	600	(X)	
23291 52	All manmade and chiefly manmade ----- do..	(NA)	132					
23291 53	All wool and chiefly wool ----- do..	(NA)	11					
23291 54	All other fabrics ----- do..	(NA)	(10)					
23291 93	Fabric, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	1050					
23291 94	Men's and boys' heavy nontailored jackets, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	-	(X)	(NA)	365	1.6	
23292 —	Men's and boys' outerwear, n.e.c.:							
22531 10	Swimwear and athletic shorts ----- 1,000 doz..	68	*5 904	290.7	50	3 224	104.1	
23292 20	Athletic uniforms, sold as such ----- do..	34	*1 254	76.9	(NA)	(20)	(20)	
23292 30	Sweaters:							
23292 60	As reported in the census of manufactures ----- do..	(NA)	*3 520	403.7	(NA)	(19)	(19)	
22531 10	As reported in the Current Industrial Report MA-23E, Men's and Boys' Outerwear ----- do..	(NA)	*3 596	387.1	(NA)	3 399	255.9	
22531 05	Men's sweaters, including sweater vests, knit cardigans, and pullovers ----- do..	(NA)	3 235	361.8	(NA)	3 031	234.3	
22531 21	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do..	(NA)	151	(X)	(NA)	363.1	(X)	
22531 24	All manmade and chiefly manmade fibers ----- do..	(NA)	1 574					
22531 22	All wool and chiefly wool ----- do..	(NA)	842					
22531 25	All other fibers ----- do..	(NA)	(21)					
22531 91	Fibers, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	21668					
22531 07	Boys' sweaters, including sweater vests, knit cardigans, and pullovers ----- do..	(NA)	361	25.3	(NA)	368	21.6	
22531 32	All cotton and chiefly cotton ----- do..	(NA)	(21)	(X)	(NA)	368	(X)	
22531 33	All manmade and chiefly manmade fibers ----- do..	(NA)	272					
22531 31	All wool and chiefly wool ----- do..	(NA)	(21)					
22531 34	All other fibers ----- do..	(NA)	(21)					
22531 92	Fibers, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	2189					
23292 40	Outerwear, n.e.c., such as slack suits, ski and snow pants and leggings, etc. ----- do..	93	2 817	338.0	(NA)	204 467	20282.6	
23292 00	Men's and boys' outerwear, n.e.c., made from woven or purchased knit fabric, n.s.k. ----- do..	(NA)	(X)	24.4	(NA)	(X)	14.4	
23290 00	Men's and boys' outerwear, n.e.c., n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note) ----- do..	(NA)	(X)	128.8	(NA)	(X)	86.0	
23290 02	Men's and boys' outerwear, n.e.c., n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note) ----- do..	(NA)	(X)	28.5	(NA)	(X)	19.0	

Note: In 1982 Census of Manufactures, data for establishments of small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees were estimated from administrative records data rather than data actually collected from respondents. Employment cutoff used for administrative records for each industry and shipments figures are included in code ending with "002". In both 1982 and 1977 Censuses of Manufactures, products not completely identified on standard forms were coded in appropriate product class (five-digit) followed by "00" or to appropriate product group code (four-digit) followed by "000".

¹Data reported by all producers, not just those with shipments of \$100,000 or more.

²For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: * 10 to 19 percent estimated; ** 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by (S).

³Census of manufactures figures represent quantity of shipments; whereas, the Current Industrial Report figures represent quantity of production.

⁴Excludes tailored coats and jackets made on State or Federal Government contracts.

⁵Data for product codes 23113 63 and 23113 64 are included with product code 23113 69.

⁶1977 total is not directly comparable to 1982 total since 1977 total excludes products made in knitting mills.

⁷Data for men's and boys' knit outerwear sport shirts and nightwear were not collected separately in the 1977 Census of Manufactures; therefore, this figure is not available.

⁸See Table 6a-2, Selected Products Primary to More than One Industry—Quantity and Value of Shipments by Industry: 1982 and 1977, for product detail.

⁹Data for knit outerwear sport shirts were not collected separately from the knitting mills in the 1977 Census of Manufactures.

¹⁰Included with fabric, n.s.k., to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

¹¹For 1982, data for product code 23214 35 are included with data for product code 23214 11.

¹²Data for nightwear were not collected separately from the knitting mills in the 1977 Census of Manufactures.

¹³Data for men's and boys' underwear were not collected separately from the knitting mills in the 1977 Census of Manufactures; therefore, the figure is not available.

¹⁴Included with men's supporter type knit briefs to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

¹⁵Figure represents shipments of separate dress and sport trousers made in cut-and-sew shops from purchased fabric. Data for separate dress and sport trousers made in knitting mills are excluded to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

¹⁶Census of manufactures figures represent quantity of shipment and include only products made in cut-and-sew shops from purchased fabrics. Current Industrial Report figures represent quantity of production and include products made in knitting mills and cut-and-sew shops.

¹⁷Data, as collected in 1982, are not directly comparable to 1977 data. Men's and boys' dungarees are included with product class 23283 for 1982, but were included with product class 23284 in 1977.

¹⁸Current Industrial Report data exclude some products included in the census of manufactures data, therefore, the data are not completely comparable.

¹⁹Data for men's and boys' sweaters were not collected separately from the knitting mills in the 1977 Census of Manufactures.

²⁰In 1977, data for product code 23292 30 were included with product code 23292 40.

²¹Included with fiber, n.s.k., to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6a-2. Selected Products Primary to More Than One Industry—Quantity and Value of Shipments by Industry: 1982 and 1977

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
23212 00 22532 10	Men's and boys' knit sport shirts, including sweatshirts..... 1,000 doz.....	(NA)	48 384	1 928.4	(NA)	(³)	(³)
23212 00	Made in cut-and-sew shops..... do.....	146	22 879	1 112.9	147	27 821	809.0
22532 10	Made in knitting mills..... do.....	55	25 505	815.5	(NA)	(³)	(³)
23214 00 22533 35	Men's and boys' dress and sport shirts, except knit sport shirts..... do.....	(NA)	13 742	1 227.4	(NA)	22 809	1 379.1
23214 00	Made in cut-and-sew shops..... do.....	140	13 466	1 212.1	186	21 775	1 344.6
22533 35	Made in knitting mills..... do.....	10	276	15.3	12	1 034	34.3
23215 00 22541 13	Men's and boys' nightwear..... do.....	(NA)	2 753	167.0	(NA)	(⁴)	(⁴)
23215 00	Made in cut-and-sew shops..... do.....	22	2 426	151.3	31	3 042	152.8
22541 13	Made in knitting mills..... do.....	10	327	15.7	(NA)	(⁴)	(⁴)
23220 00 22541 11	Men's and boys' underwear..... do.....	(NA)	62 164	975.9	(NA)	(⁵)	(⁵)
23220 00	Made in cut-and-sew shops..... do.....	41	28 482	418.2	43	31 512	346.5
22541 11	Made in knitting mills..... do.....	31	33 682	557.7	(NA)	(⁵)	(⁵)
23271 00 22533 33	Men's and boys' separate dress and sport trousers, pants, slacks, and shorts, including uniform, but excluding jean-cut casual slacks..... 1,000 units.....	(NA)	⁶ 141 944	1 588.9	(NA)	⁶ 157 899	⁶ 1 308.3
23271 00	Made in cut-and-sew shops..... do.....	153	141 944	1 588.9	218	157 899	1 308.3
22533 33	Made in knitting mills..... do.....	4	(D)	(D)	2	(D)	(D)
23292 60 22531 10	Men's and boys' sweaters..... 1,000 doz.....	(NA)	3 520	403.7	(NA)	(⁷)	(⁷)
23292 60	Made in cut-and-sew shops..... do.....	14	349	40.8	12	324	21.6
22531 10	Made in knitting mills..... do.....	63	3 171	362.9	(NA)	(⁷)	(⁷)

Note: In 1982 Census of Manufactures, data for establishments of small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees were estimated from administrative records data rather than data actually collected from respondents. Employment cutoff used for administrative records for each industry and shipments figures are included in code ending with "002". In both 1982 and 1977 Censuses of Manufactures, products not completely identified on standard forms were coded in appropriate product class (five-digit) followed by "00" or to appropriate product group code (four-digit) followed by "000".

¹Data reported by all producers, not just those with shipments of \$100,000 or more.

²For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: * 10 to 19 percent estimated; ** 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by (S).

³Data for men's and boys' knit outerwear sport shirts were not collected separately from the knitting mills in the 1977 Census of Manufactures.

⁴Data for men's and boys' nightwear were not collected separately from the knitting mills in the 1977 Census of Manufactures.

⁵This figure only represents shipments of separate dress and sport trousers made in cut-and-sew shops from purchased fabric. Data for separate dress and sport trousers made in knitting mills are excluded to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

⁶Data for men's and boys' underwear were not collected separately from the knitting mills in the 1977 Census of Manufactures; therefore, this figure is not available.

⁷Data for men's and boys' sweaters were not collected separately from the knitting mills in the 1977 Census of Manufactures.

Table 6b. Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1982 and 1977

[Million dollars. Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by type" classes. Statistics for some States are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1982. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments
23111, MEN'S SUITS, INCLUDING UNIFORMS AND LEISURE			23112, MEN'S OVERCOATS AND TAILORED CAR COATS—Con.		
United States.....	1 078.6	1 273.4	Pennsylvania.....	25.9	16.7
California.....	28.3	38.8			
Georgia.....	124.0	96.8			
Maryland.....	73.8	81.3			
Massachusetts.....	98.7	100.1			
New York.....	161.6	248.1			
North Carolina.....	12.4	(AA)			
Ohio.....	140.3	75.5			
Pennsylvania.....	232.3	274.3			
Texas.....	4.8	10.0			
			23113, MEN'S TAILORED DRESS AND SPORT COATS AND JACKETS		
			United States.....	944.0	623.0
			California.....	27.5	48.6
			Georgia.....	78.6	27.8
			Kentucky.....	7.8	22.0
			Maryland.....	76.7	20.1
			Massachusetts.....	122.4	63.3
			New Jersey.....	15.1	33.1
			New York.....	51.1	70.5
			Ohio.....	77.2	27.3
			Pennsylvania.....	216.1	179.5
			Texas.....	124.2	(EE)
23112, MEN'S OVERCOATS AND TAILORED CAR COATS					
United States.....	126.6	179.8			
Massachusetts.....	22.3	37.6			
Minnesota.....	6.2	14.8			
New York.....	21.1	18.7			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. **Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1982 and 1977—Con.**

[Million dollars. Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by type" classes. Statistics for some States are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1982. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments
23114, BOYS' SUITS, COATS, AND TAILORED JACKETS			23219, COMMISSION WORK ON MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR		
United States -----	148.2	149.7	United States -----	474.5	372.6
New York -----	21.7	20.9	Alabama -----	31.4	39.1
Pennsylvania -----	43.5	38.9	Arkansas -----	28.1	(FF)
Texas -----	20.7	9.0	California -----	15.0	13.3
			Florida -----	11.9	5.2
			Georgia -----	80.2	41.9
			Hawaii -----	2.8	.7
			Kentucky -----	2.9	3.9
			Massachusetts -----	5.8	1.2
			Mississippi -----	16.2	20.0
			New York -----	13.2	11.2
23119, COMMISSION WORK ON MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS			North Carolina -----	51.6	47.2
United States -----	493.6	371.5	Pennsylvania -----	52.8	39.6
Alabama -----	15.2	12.4	South Carolina -----	43.2	23.7
California -----	12.4	3.1	Tennessee -----	52.8	47.0
Florida -----	3.2	(CC)	Utah -----	2.9	(BB)
Georgia -----	55.7	48.3	Virginia -----	35.7	15.5
Illinois -----	7.6	(CC)			
Kentucky -----	33.5	(EE)	23271, MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE DRESS AND SPORT TROUSERS		
Maryland -----	11.1	16.4	United States -----	1 588.9	1 308.3
Massachusetts -----	14.7	21.3	Alabama -----	47.7	38.1
Mississippi -----	15.6	15.1	California -----	14.5	42.9
New Jersey -----	38.4	20.7	Georgia -----	208.8	151.1
			Maryland -----	40.2	28.2
			Massachusetts -----	53.8	22.0
			Mississippi -----	78.3	78.7
			Missouri -----	83.9	16.6
			New York -----	154.1	168.1
			Ohio -----	21.1	21.6
			Pennsylvania -----	40.8	64.3
			South Carolina -----	37.7	(EE)
			Tennessee -----	148.2	98.3
			Texas -----	305.4	246.7
23212, MEN'S AND BOYS' KNIT OUTERWEAR SPORT SHIRTS, INCLUDING SWEATSHIRTS (Also see code 22532)			23279, COMMISSION WORK ON MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS		
United States -----	1 112.9	809.0	United States -----	426.2	264.5
Alabama -----	185.5	126.6	Alabama -----	63.0	35.1
Arizona -----	13.6	8.5	Arkansas -----	9.7	8.0
California -----	41.6	52.8	California -----	4.3	3.2
Florida -----	15.3	9.2	Georgia -----	70.5	51.3
Georgia -----	88.5	(EE)	Louisiana -----	15.4	13.8
Mississippi -----	21.5	(EE)	Maryland -----	4.9	(BB)
New York -----	145.3	89.8	Mississippi -----	36.3	21.8
North Carolina -----	178.0	75.2	Missouri -----	11.9	15.9
Pennsylvania -----	43.4	80.2	New York -----	8.3	8.9
South Carolina -----	127.6	48.1	Ohio -----	8.8	(AA)
Tennessee -----	84.7	58.4	Oklahoma -----	22.5	(CC)
			Pennsylvania -----	49.1	36.1
			Tennessee -----	9.8	17.8
			Texas -----	69.6	8.9
			Virginia -----	6.9	11.6
23214, MEN'S AND BOYS' DRESS AND SPORT SHIRTS			23281, MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK SHIRTS		
United States -----	1 212.1	1 344.6	United States -----	242.5	191.6
Alabama -----	105.7	117.0	Georgia -----	11.1	15.7
California -----	27.8	140.0	Kentucky -----	9.1	(BB)
Florida -----	18.0	15.9	Mississippi -----	58.3	42.8
Georgia -----	183.4	137.7	Tennessee -----	76.7	44.1
Hawaii -----	8.6	9.1	Texas -----	18.9	8.0
New Jersey -----	37.8	23.8			
New York -----	225.0	228.9	23283, MEN'S AND BOYS' JEANS, INCLUDING JEAN-CUT CASUAL SLACKS		
North Carolina -----	109.3	67.0	United States -----	2 543.9	1 962.8
Pennsylvania -----	136.9	81.6	Alabama -----	84.4	61.8
South Carolina -----	70.6	67.5	California -----	150.1	(GG)
Tennessee -----	70.3	158.3	Georgia -----	219.8	181.6
Texas -----	17.3	15.9	Kentucky -----	86.9	27.4
			Louisiana -----	7.6	12.5
			Mississippi -----	138.3	130.5
			Missouri -----	13.5	18.5
			New York -----	88.4	54.9
			North Carolina -----	42.0	40.6
			Pennsylvania -----	19.8	11.3
23215, MEN'S AND BOYS' NIGHTWEAR, EXCEPT ROBES					
United States -----	151.3	152.8			
Alabama -----	19.6	(CC)			
New York -----	48.8	65.2			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Million dollars. Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by type" classes. Statistics for some States are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1982. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments
23283, MEN'S AND BOYS' JEANS, INCLUDING JEAN-CUT CASUAL SLACKS—Con.			23289, COMMISSION WORK ON MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING—Con.		
South Carolina	9.2	(AA)	Mississippi	34.2	31.1
Tennessee	458.1	342.5	Missouri	41.5	24.6
Texas	580.8	396.1	North Carolina	21.4	11.6
Virginia	105.1	124.7	Pennsylvania	9.4	12.9
			Tennessee	53.1	50.8
			Texas	36.4	59.6
			Virginia	20.9	(GG)
23284, MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING AND WASHABLE SERVICE APPAREL			23291, MEN'S AND BOYS' HEAVY OUTERWEAR COATS AND JACKETS, NONTAILORED		
United States	767.0	729.6	United States	449.8	397.3
Alabama	48.2	23.3	California	23.5	25.7
California	8.9	33.5	Colorado	15.3	(BB)
Georgia	114.3	48.2	Kentucky	2.1	(AA)
Illinois	7.0	11.7	Minnesota	17.3	8.4
Indiana	30.5	48.0	Missouri	38.0	28.3
Kentucky	87.1	82.2	New York	29.4	62.7
Louisiana	13.8	4.6	Pennsylvania	23.8	32.2
Mississippi	74.6	44.5	Tennessee	62.0	12.6
Missouri	24.9	37.7	Texas	19.2	(NA)
New York	12.9	6.0	Washington	34.0	41.5
Tennessee	111.1	129.5	Wisconsin	17.2	11.9
Texas	99.3	127.1	23292, MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTERWEAR, N.E.C.		
			United States	770.8	423.3
23289, COMMISSION WORK ON MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING			Alabama	85.9	7.1
United States	375.9	411.2	California	53.7	30.9
Alabama	47.0	35.9	Florida	13.8	3.7
California	7.1	4.4	Georgia	61.6	17.6
Florida	9.8	4.5	Maryland	22.1	16.0
Georgia	32.0	26.6	Massachusetts	14.9	2.1
Kentucky	22.8	21.4	Minnesota	7.9	13.9
			Mississippi	11.8	6.0
			Missouri	45.0	30.6
			New York	112.0	63.9
			North Carolina	33.2	16.1
			Ohio	14.8	3.0
			Pennsylvania	54.8	24.2
			Tennessee	47.2	35.3
			Texas	6.0	32.6
			Utah	20.3	(BB)
			Vermont	16.6	3.6

Note: For 1977, the following value ranges (in million dollars) substitute for actual figures withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies: AA—less than \$2.0 but not 0; BB—\$2.0 to \$4.9; CC—\$5.0 to \$9.9; EE—\$10.0 to \$19.9; FF—\$20.0 to \$49.9; GG—\$50.0 or more.

Table 6c. Product Classes—Value Shipped by All Producers: 1982 and Earlier Years

[Million dollars. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1982 product code	Product class	1982	1981 ¹	1980 ¹	1979 ¹	1978 ¹	1977	1972	1967
2311-	Men's and boys' suits and coats	2 932.9	2 842.8	2 701.4	2 690.8	2 829.7	2 719.2	2 230.8	1 779.7
23111	Men's suits, including uniforms and leisure	1 078.6	1 142.1	1 113.2	1 174.6	1 287.9	1 273.4	898.5	789.1
23112	Men's overcoats and tailored car coats	126.6	138.1	143.3	147.5	184.3	179.8	97.0	130.5
23113	Men's tailored dress and sport coats and jackets	944.0	885.9	771.6	660.6	628.5	623.0	626.5	379.5
23114	Boys' suits, coats, and tailored jackets	148.2	136.5	146.0	175.7	158.1	149.7	100.0	111.7
23119	Commission work on men's and boys' suits and coats	493.6	455.3	442.5	485.8	405.0	371.5	445.5	304.3
23110	Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats, n.s.k.	141.9	84.9	84.8	46.6	(S)	121.8	63.3	64.6
2321-	Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear	3 118.0	3 457.6	3 340.1	3 007.5	3 115.4	2 836.5	1 962.9	1 347.7
23212	Men's and boys' knit outerwear sport shirts, including sweatshirts (also see code 22532)	²¹ 112.9	1 266.3	1 264.4	1 007.9	890.5	²⁸ 09.0	²³ 82.7	²¹ 29.2
23214	Men's and boys' dress and sport shirts	1 212.1	1 325.8	1 323.8	1 306.5	1 474.7	1 344.6	1 069.5	862.0
23215	Men's and boys' nightwear, except robes	²¹ 51.3	151.0	167.6	165.5	157.8	²¹ 52.8	²¹ 05.3	²⁹ 1.7
23219	Commission work on men's and boys' shirts and nightwear	474.5	635.3	546.6	527.6	372.9	372.6	340.5	217.1
23210	Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear, n.s.k.	167.1	79.2	37.7	-	(S)	157.5	55.5	47.7
23220	Men's and boys' underwear	²⁴ 25.5	363.8	397.7	386.2	425.9	²³ 50.0	²³ 32.3	²¹ 92.4
23230	Men's, youths', and boys' neckwear	310.4	299.6	280.0	252.5	241.1	211.3	279.3	128.4
2327-	Men's and boys' separate trousers	2 107.0	1 990.5	1 838.2	1 792.7	1 783.3	1 631.4	1 775.9	1 195.2
23271	Men's and boys' separate dress and sport trousers	1 588.9	1 584.5	1 442.6	1 433.8	1 427.3	1 308.3	1 388.1	931.3
23279	Commission work on men's and boys' separate trousers	426.2	378.9	370.2	351.3	295.9	264.5	335.0	226.7
23270	Men's and boys' separate trousers, n.s.k.	91.8	27.0	25.4	7.5	(S)	58.6	52.8	37.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6c. Product Classes—Value Shipped by All Producers: 1982 and Earlier Years—Con.

[Million dollars. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1982 prod- uct code	Product class	1982	1981 ¹	1980 ¹	1979 ¹	1978 ¹	1977	1972	1967
2328-	Men's and boys' work clothing	4 022.9	4 345.9	4 086.8	3 625.2	3 470.5	3 394.3	1 624.8	1 023.1
23281	Men's and boys' work shirts	242.5	230.2	221.1	255.8	188.3	181.6	141.7	121.7
23283	Men's and boys' jeans, including jean-cut casual slacks	2 543.9	2 733.1	2 636.3	2 236.5	2 016.5	1 962.8	737.6	722.2
23284	Men's and boys' work clothing and washable service apparel	767.0	706.6	572.4	509.7	767.8	729.6	534.8	(NA)
23289	Commission work on men's and boys' work clothing	375.9	563.7	488.5	404.1	418.0	411.2	188.4	138.6
23280	Men's and boys' work clothing, n.s.k.	93.6	112.3	168.5	219.0	80.0	99.0	22.3	40.6
2329-	Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c.	1 377.9	1 391.0	1 309.7	1 115.6	1 013.9	925.5	3746.5	3605.5
23291	Men's and boys' heavy outerwear coats and jackets, nontailored ..	449.8	422.6	468.1	432.8	438.9	397.3	311.8	290.4
23292	Men's and boys' outerwear, n.e.c.	2770.8	856.2	763.5	625.8	439.3	2423.3	2300.4	2219.8
23290	Men's and boy's clothing, n.e.c., n.s.k.	157.3	112.2	78.2	57.0	(S)	105.0	39.6	35.1

¹Figures are estimates derived from a representative sample of manufacturing establishments canvassed in annual survey of manufactures and, therefore, may differ from results that would be obtained from a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. Standard errors associated with estimates are published in annual survey of manufactures volumes for this period.

²For purposes of comparability with prior years' Annual Survey of Manufactures data, the value of shipments of the knitting mills (SIC group 225) has been excluded. (See table 6a).

³Figure includes product shipments for commission work on men's and boys' clothing n.e.c., old product class code 23299. Since 1973 this has been collected under code 9300000, receipts for contract work (see table 5c-1). The values for the old product class were \$94.7 million in 1972 and \$60.2 million in 1967.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1982 and 1977

[Includes cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For further explanation, see Cost of Materials in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 material code	Material	1982 delivered cost (million dollars)	1977 delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2311, MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS		
	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies	897.7	846.8
220129	Broad woven fabrics	500.8	445.2
225078	Purchased knitted fabrics	75.3	57.1
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	184.2	161.5
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ¹	137.4	183.0
	INDUSTRY 2321, MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR		
	Materials, containers, and supplies	1 182.8	1 107.9
220129	Broad woven fabrics	413.6	400.7
225078	Purchased knitted fabrics	452.6	365.8
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	186.1	144.8
971000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ¹	130.5	196.6
	INDUSTRY 2322, MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR		
	Materials, containers, and supplies	177.5	182.3
220129	Broad woven fabrics	30.3	30.3
225078	Purchased knitted fabrics	118.7	112.4
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	17.9	20.1
971000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ¹	10.6	19.5
	INDUSTRY 2323, MEN'S AND BOYS' NECKWEAR		
	Materials, containers, and supplies	127.7	93.4
220129	Broad woven fabrics	61.8	49.5
225078	Purchased knitted fabrics	6.3	1.8
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	16.9	8.0
971000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ¹	42.7	34.1
	INDUSTRY 2327, MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS		
	Materials, containers, and supplies	695.2	658.2
220129	Broad woven fabrics	370.9	316.5
225078	Purchased knitted fabrics	119.4	94.5
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	126.3	111.0
971000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ¹	78.6	136.2
	INDUSTRY 2328, MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING		
	Materials, containers, and supplies	1 760.7	1 608.4
220129	Broad woven fabrics	1 285.0	1 194.5
225078	Purchased knitted fabrics	79.0	23.8
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	235.0	224.4
971000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ¹	161.7	165.7
	INDUSTRY 2329, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C.		
	Materials, containers, and supplies	601.6	405.5
220129	Broad woven fabrics	267.3	180.8
225078	Purchased knitted fabrics	108.6	45.5
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	127.4	96.0
971000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ¹	98.3	83.2

¹Total cost of materials of establishments that did not report detailed materials data, including establishments that were not mailed a form.

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

This appendix is in two sections. Section 1 includes items which were requested of all establishments that were mailed census of manufactures forms including annual survey of manufactures (ASM) forms. Note that this section also includes several items (number of establishments and companies, value added, classes of products, and specialization and coverage ratios) that were not included on the report forms but were derived from information collected on the forms. Section 2 covers supplementary items that were requested only from establishments included in the ASM sample. Results of the supplementary ASM inquiries are included in tables 3c and 3d of this report.

SECTION 1. ITEMS COLLECTED OR DERIVED BASED ON ALL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING ASM) REPORT FORMS

Number of establishments and companies—As discussed in the Introduction, a separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operates at different physical locations, even if the individual locations are producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operates in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on the number of custodial employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or any shipments from inventories during the portion of the year the plant was in operation.

In this report, data are shown for establishments in operation at any time during the year. A comparison with the number of establishments in operation at the end of the year will be provided in the Introduction to Part 1 of the General Summary subject report.

Employment and related items—The regular report forms requested separate information on production workers as of a payroll period for each quarter of the year and on other employees as of the payroll period which included the 12th of March.

All employees—This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period ending nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production workers—This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All other employees—This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It includes sales (including driver salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office function, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment who are engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations to the plant and who are utilized as a separate work force.

In addition to reports sent to operating manufacturing establishments, information on employment during the payroll period which included March 12 and annual payrolls was also requested of auxiliary units (e.g., administrative offices, warehouses, and research and development laboratories) of multiestablishment companies. However, these figures are not included in the totals for individual industries shown in this report. They are included in the general summary and geographic area reports and in the final bound volumes as a separate category.

Payrolls—This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payroll of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year 1982. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers

of corporations, but excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payroll of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' Social Security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' supplemental labor costs, both those required by Federal and State laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements. (Supplemental labor costs are explained later in this appendix.)

As in the case of employment figures, the payrolls of separate auxiliary units of multiestablishment companies are not included in the totals for individual industries or industry groups.

Production-worker hours—This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

Cost of materials—This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (1) all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year, (2) electric energy purchased, (3) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity, (4) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work), and (5) products bought and resold in the same condition. (See discussion of duplication of data below.)

Specific materials consumed—In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information on the specific materials consumed is shown in table 7 if appropriate to the industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$10,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which either administrative records or short forms were used was imputed as "not specified by kind." (See the Introduction for the importance of administrative records in the industry.)

Value of shipments—This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and resold without further

processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit. (See discussion of duplication of data below.)

Individual products—As in previous censuses, data were collected for almost all industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1982 census program, information was collected on the output of approximately 11,000 individual product items. The term "product," as used in the census of manufactures, represents the finest level of detail for which output information was requested. Consequently, it is not necessarily synonymous with the term "product" as used in the marketing sense. In some cases it may be much more detailed and, in other cases, it is more aggregative. For example, "pharmaceutical preparations" was distributed into over 100 items; whereas, "motor gasoline" was reported as a single item.

Approximately 6,000 of the product items were listed separately on the 1982 census report forms. Data for about 5,000 products were obtained in the monthly, quarterly, or annual surveys comprising the Current Industrial Reports series of the Census Bureau. Totals for the year 1982 for these items, as derived from the commodity surveys, are shown in the "products shipped" table (table 6a) together with the tieline total value collected in the census for reconciliation purposes.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1977 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information was collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers was also collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant was collected. Typically, the information on production was also collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

Classes of products—To summarize the product information, the separate products were aggregated into classes of products that, in turn, were grouped into all primary products of each industry. The code structure used is a seven-digit number for the

individual product, a five-digit number for the class of product, and a four-digit number for the total primary products in an industry. (See Introduction, Industry Classification of Establishments, for application of the coding structure to the assignment of SIC codes for establishments.)

In the 1982 census, the 11,000 products were grouped into approximately 1,500 separate classes on the basis of general similarity of manufacturing processes, types of materials used, and the like. However, the grouping of products was affected by the economic significance of the class and, in some cases, dissimilar products were grouped because the products were not sufficiently significant to warrant separate classes.

Duplication in cost of materials and value of shipments—The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication, since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. With some important exceptions, such as for motor vehicles and parts, this duplication is not significant at the four-digit industry level. However, it is significant at the two-digit and three-digit industry group level because these totals often include industries that represent successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the "Food" group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the "Paper and Allied Products" group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the census of manufactures.

Value added by manufacture—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

Because of the change in instructions for reporting inventories for 1982, the 1982 figure for value added is not strictly comparable to prior-year data. This is explained more fully in the inventories section below.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

New and used capital expenditures—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their new expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

The totals for new expenditures exclude that portion of expenditures leased from nonmanufacturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under

contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Also excluded are expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

Manufacturers were also requested to report the value of all used buildings and equipment purchased during the year at the purchase price. For any equipment or structure transferred to the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. Furthermore, if the establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported under used capital expenditures.

Total expenditures for used plant and equipment is a universe figure; i.e., it is collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown of this figure between expenditures for used buildings and other structures and expenditures for used machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM form and is subject to sampling error (see table 3d). The data for total new capital expenditures, new building expenditures, and new machinery expenditures, as well as the data for total used expenditures, are shown in both tables 3a and 3d. The figure in table 3a is a census universe total and may differ from the results of the ASM sample shown in table 3d. Since the figures in table 3d are subject to sampling error, they are not considered as reliable as the universe figures.

End-of-year inventories—Respondents were asked to report their 1981 and 1982 end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Censuses, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). In 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Because of this change in reporting instructions, the 1982 data for inventories and value added by manufacture included in the tables of this report are not comparable to the prior-year data shown in table 1a of this report and in historical census of manufactures and annual survey of manufactures publications. Inventories and value added data estimated on a basis comparable to the historical data, using the reported information for 1982, are shown in footnote 4 of table 1a. However, the end-of-1981 figure shown in this footnote may differ from the corresponding value published as part of the 1981 Annual Survey of Manufactures.

This difference at the four-digit SIC level is due primarily to the effects of industry shifts. As described in the Industry Classification of Establishments section of the Introduction, ASM noncertainty plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another in a census year; whereas, they are "frozen" in a particular industry in ASM years. Other explanations for this difference include the effects of sampling and processing errors and revisions to end-of-1981 data reported by respondents.

In using inventory data by stage of fabrication for "all industries" and at the two-digit industry level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by another establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw

materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for individual industries, industry groups, and "all manufacturing," which are aggregates of figures reported by establishments in specified industries.

Specialization and coverage ratios—These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in table 5b. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

As noted in the Introduction, an establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary

products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in tables 1a through 5a and data on product shipments shown in tables 6a through 6c.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

SECTION 2. ITEMS COLLECTED ONLY ON ASM REPORT FORMS

Supplemental labor costs—Supplemental labor costs are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees. While the excluded items do benefit employees and all or part of their cost generally is similar to the items covered in the ASM labor costs statistics, accounting records do not generally provide reliable figures on net employee benefits of these types.

Cost of purchased services—ASM establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, and communication services. Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment, such as painting, roof repairs, replacing parts, and overhauling equipment. Such payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property are also included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that were capitalized are considered capital expenditures for used buildings and machinery and are, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force are also excluded.

The response coverage ratio shown in table 3d for each of the three types of purchased services listed above is a measure of the extent to which respondents reported for each item. It is derived for each item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight; see section 3) for those ASM establishments that reported the

specific inquiry to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in the industry.

Electric energy used for heat and power—Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy and quantity of generated-less-sold electric energy were collected only on the ASM forms. The cost and quantity of purchased electric energy represent the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

Beginning- and end-of-year depreciable assets—The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments at the beginning and at the end of the year. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are non-depreciable capital assets, including inventories and intangible assets, such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year, rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress. In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus new and used capital expenditures, less retirements, equalled assets at the end of the year.

New and used capital expenditures—The data for total new capital expenditures, new building expenditures, new machinery expenditures, and total used capital expenditures are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between expenditures for used buildings and other structures and expenditures for used machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM form. (See further explanation on capital expenditures in section 1.)

Breakdown of new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment—ASM establishments were requested to separate their capital expenditures for new machinery and equipment into (1) automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use, (2) computers and peripheral data processing equipment, and (3) all other.

The category "automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use" is intended to measure expenditures for vehicles designed for highway use that were acquired through a purchase or lease-purchase agreement. Vehicles normally operating off public highways (vehicles specifically designed to transport materials, property, or equipment on mining, construction, logging, and petroleum development projects) are excluded from this item.

The "not specified by kind" or n.s.k. item for expenditures for new machinery and buildings, shown in table 3d, represents the total machinery and equipment expenditures for establishments that did not break down their expenditures for the three specific categories. This means that for most industries the specific categories are understated.

Retirements—Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent was also requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

Rental payments—This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets, and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company, and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

Depreciation charges—This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

APPENDIX B.

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) Sampling and Estimating Methodologies

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY SAMPLE

The Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) contains two components. The mail portion of the survey is a probability sample of about 55,000 manufacturing establishments selected from a total of about 225,000 establishments. These 225,000 establishments represent all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies and all single-unit manufacturing establishments with five employees or more tabulated in the 1977 Census of Manufactures. This mail portion is supplemented by a Social Security Administration list of new manufacturing establishments opened after 1977. The individual establishments were defined as the sampling unit for this sample. This is a change from the previous ASM sample when companies were used as the sampling unit. The implication of this change is that the probability of selection of any establishment relates only to the size of the establishment itself and is independent of the size of the company with which the establishment is affiliated. The efficiencies associated with the change to an establishment sample have made it possible to reduce the mail sample panel from 70,000 establishments in 1978 to 55,000 establishments in the current panel.

The nonmail portion of the survey includes all single-unit establishments that were tabulated with less than five employees in the 1977 Census of Manufactures. Although this portion contained approximately 125,000 establishments, it accounted for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level. This portion was not sampled; rather, the data for every establishment in this group were estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of other Federal agencies. This administrative record information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location of the establishment, was obtained under special conditions, which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records. Estimates for data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information.

The corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail establishments were added together, along with the adjusted base-year differences as defined in Description of Estimating Procedures below. The remaining description of the survey sample relates only to the mail portion of the ASM sample.

All establishments with 250 employees or more in the 1977 census were included in the survey panel with certainty. These establishments collectively account for approximately 65 percent of the total value of shipments for manufacturing establishments in the 1977 census. Smaller establishments were sampled with probabilities ranging from 1.000 down to 0.005 in accordance with mathematical theory for optimum allocation of a sample.

The probabilities of selection assigned to the smaller establishments were proportional to measures of size determined for each establishment. For establishments included in the 1977 Census of Manufactures, the measure of size depended directly upon each establishment's 1977 product class values and the

historic variability of the year-to-year shipments of each product class. Roughly equivalent measures of size were assigned to postcensus birth establishments based on their industry codes and anticipated payroll and employment.

The method of assigning measures of size was used in order to maximize the precision (that is, minimize the variance of estimates of the year-to-year change) in the value of product class shipments. Implicitly, it also gave weight to differences in employment, value added, and other general statistics, for these are highly correlated with value of shipments. Individual sample selection probabilities were obtained by multiplying each establishment's final measure of size by an overall sampling fraction coefficient calculated to yield a total expected sample size.

The sample selection procedure gave each establishment in the sampling frame an independent chance of selection. This method of independent selection permits the rotation of establishments into and out of a given sample panel without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTIMATING PROCEDURES

Most of the ASM estimates for the years 1978-1981 were computed using a modified "difference estimate" formula. For each item, a base-year difference was developed. This base-year difference is equal to the difference between the 1977 census published number for an item total and the linear ASM estimate of the total for 1977. The ASM linear estimate was obtained by multiplying each sample establishment's data by its sample weight (the reciprocal of its probability of selection) and summing the weighted values.

This base-year difference was then adjusted to reflect the estimated growth at the four-digit or, in the case of product classes, five-digit based Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) level from 1977 to the year of the survey; for example, 1981. It should be noted that due to processing constraints, the growth factors lagged one year; i.e., if 1981 is the survey year, they were not based on the estimated growth from 1977 to 1981 but rather the growth from 1977 to 1980. This one-year lag had negligible effect on the estimates, particularly at the total manufacturing level where the adjusted base-year difference accounted for less than 1 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments.

These adjusted base-year differences were then added to the corresponding current-year linear estimates, which include the sum of the estimates for the mail and nonmail establishments, to produce the estimates for the years 1978-1981. Estimates developed by this procedure usually are far more reliable than comparable linear estimates developed from the current sample data alone.

The 1982 sample data included in table 3d were also developed using difference estimates. However, since the universe totals for the census year (1977 or 1982) were not known, a modification of the procedure described above was necessary. For each item in table 3d, except purchased services and breakdown of expenditures for new machinery and equipment (see further description in appendix A, section 2), linear

estimates of the publication totals from the ASM mail sample were adjusted by the difference between imputed census totals and the corresponding ASM mail sample estimates of these imputed totals. These imputed totals are obtained by applying industry average ratios to control item values at the establishment level. For example, an imputed total beginning assets figure is obtained by multiplying each establishment's total value of shipments by the industry (four-digit SIC) average for the ratio of beginning assets to shipments.

Separate estimates for the nonmail establishments were not developed. However, their contribution to the publication estimates is reflected in the difference adjustment.

The method of inventory valuation percentages included in table 3c was developed using both complete census information and ASM estimates. The percentages for the four major categories (LIFO, non-LIFO, valuation method not reported, and LIFO reported without associated value and reserve) were derived from the complete census and correspond to the values included in table 3d. The percentages for the specific non-LIFO methods of valuations (FIFO, average cost, specific costs, etc.) are ratio estimates developed from the ASM in conjunction with the census universe estimate for the total of the non-LIFO methods.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sampled lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the differences between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of the estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of a large number of similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretical, comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected statistics in this report. Except for table 3c, they are presented in the form of relative standard errors, the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer. In table 3c, "absolute" standard errors of the estimates are presented.

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete coverage value would be included in the range:

1. From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

2. From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

3. From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown as 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total and about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors would also occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey.

Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected in the course of the Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or only moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown.

The concept of complete coverage under the conditions prevailing for the ASM is not identical to the complete coverage of the census of manufactures, as the censuses have been conducted. Nearly all types of operational errors that affect the ASM also occur in the censuses. The ASM and the censuses, are conducted under quite different conditions, and operational errors can be better controlled in the ASM than in the censuses. As a result, for many of the census figures, the errors are of the same order of size as the total errors of the corresponding annual survey estimates. The differences between the census and ASM operating conditions also disturb, to some degree, the comparability of the ASM and census data.

Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be of limited reliability. However, the figure may be combined with higher-level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

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For each industry, data on value of shipments, value added by manufacture, capital expenditures, employment, and payroll are shown by employment-size class of establishment and degree of primary product specialization. Statistics are given on production of specific products and consumption of energy and various materials by industry.

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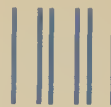
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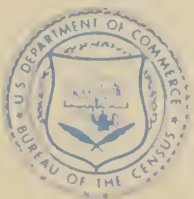
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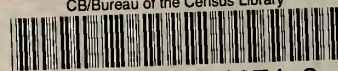


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